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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 1894. 5 P.M.
S.L. SHANNON	4182	800	E. Crewe	10th Augt.
† ASSAM	3080	600	T. Leigh	17th "
R.* HYDASPES	2956	450	R. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4135	800	C. F. Preston	31st "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5260	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th "
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L PENINSULAR	5345	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4135	800	C. F. Preston	28th "
B.L SUTLEJ	4305	970	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	12th "
B.L ORIENTAL	5345	1200	S. Moule	20th "

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VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

POPULAR CLOCKS.

REGULATOR CLOCKS—

All in well finished and seasoned Wooden cases, 3 feet high, excellent Timekeepers when properly fixed on a substantial wall, striking the Hours and Half-Hours on a Gong or extra large size Bell.

8-day Clock, superior make ..... Rs. 60
Do. medium quality, striking on a large Bell ..... " 40
Do. extra long case ..... " 55

ELECTRIC CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES—

The Electric Clock is one of the latest as well as the simplest and most useful inventions of the present day. It requires no Winding, as this is performed by the Clock itself with the aid of a dry battery placed on the top of it. Those who trust their Clocks to servants to be wound would find these Clocks very useful and convenient, as they do away with frequent irregularities and neglect on the part of servants.

ELECTRIC TIMEPIECE, with dry battery complete ..... Rs. 80
Do. do. do. ..... " 110

ARMY CLOCKS—

LIKE THE Carriage Clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at are, still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has strong well finished solid Lever movement, 5-inch enamelled dial with bold figures, and is enclosed in a solid leather or teakwood outer travelling case with lock and key. The case of the Clock itself is a substantial nickelled drum opening at the back and front on a hinge, to admit of winding and setting hands. It is altogether a sound and serviceable article, on which dependence can be placed.

Timepiece, the same as above, with 6-inch dial ..... Rs. 75
Clock, do. do. do. ..... " 95

BRACKET CLOCKS—

American 8-day Clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained Black Wooden cases, well seasoned, 5-inch dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

French-made Clocks, black and gold Wooden cases, very handsome, with Brackets to match. Rs. 125 to Rs. 180.

ENGINE-ROOM OR SHIPS' CLOCKS—

In solid nickelled cases, specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room. Very highly recommended for Mills, Factories, or Vessels, 6-inch white enamelled dial, bold figures stout hands, with seconds hand. Timepiece ..... Rs. 55
Ditto. ditto. Clock ..... " 75

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SELECTED AUSTRALIAN FRUITS,

IN SYRUP.

A CONSIGNMENT of the following is just landed direct from the Growers in Prime condition. A trial order is solicited.

APRICOTS, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, WHITE CHERRIES,

Per tin, Re. 1-11. Per dozen, Rs. 18-0.

BOMBAY: Fort, Byculla and Cumballa Hill. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA: Camp and City.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,

"FLORA DE LA ISABELA,"

KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of 25 with silver foil	Rs. 8	per box	
Primo de Rever	" 25 "	6	"	
Regl. Antonio Lopez	" 50 with ri	11	"	
Non Plus Ultra	" 50 "	9	"	
Exquisitos	" 50 "	7	"	
Princess as (small size)	" 50 "	5	"	
Neuvo Habano Especial	" 100 "	6	"	
Do. do. No. 1	" 100 "	5	"	
Do. do. No. 2	" 100 "	5	0	"
Do. do. No. 3	" 100 "	4	8	"

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of			50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

THE

ST. JAMES'S BUDGET

(LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR

ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpennyworth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
"A veritable *edition de luxe*.... Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."

"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."

"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent indirect from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

SOLUBLE FRUIT ESSENCES

FRUIT EXTRACTS, COLOURINGS, &c.,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR

Aerated Water Manufacturers & Confectioners.

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LIMITED,
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
And 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.

Price Lists and Full Particulars on application to their Agent.

F. W. SHALLIS, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that this Company's new Steamer "BAHADURI," 1,500 Tons, 2,000 H. P., Captain H. Keyzar, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KARACHEE, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August, taking both Cargo and Passengers at Specially Reduced Rates.

SHEPHERD & Co.

Prince's Dock Office, Bombay, 3rd August, 1894.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Dockyard, Bombay, Received Post, upto 1 P. M. (Gun-fire), on the 21st AUGUST, 1894, for the Supply for one year by Contract at Bombay of MISCELLANEOUS MARINE STORES.

For further particulars see Bombay "Government Gazette" of 2nd August, 1894, or Apply to the Marine Storekeeper of the Yard.

P. J. FALLE,
For Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 30th July, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE AUCTION SALE of CONTRACT for the Supply of 5,10,980 MAUNDS of BOMBAY SALT required for the use of the Travancore Government for M. E. 1070 will take place at the Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum, at 1 P.M., on the 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1894.

For further information refer to Hand-bills, which can be had on application to the Commercial Agent, Alleppey, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras, or Messrs. WALLI-BOY KADERBOY and Co., Bombay.

SHUNGRASOOBYER, Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum, 16th July, 1894.

PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA

Revives in Youth and Old

HEALTH, VIGOUR, ENERGY, & VITALITY.

Prompt, Safe, and Sure.

Rs. 3 & Rs. 7.

MADON, SONS & CO.,

23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Armenian Lane, on SATURDAY, the 11th Day of August, 1894, at 3 P.M., for transacting the following business:—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st March, 1894, and to consider the future position of the Company.

2nd.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Peroshah B. R. Mody as a Director made by the Board.

4th.—To appoint an Auditor of the Company for the year ending 31st March 1895, and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 31st July to 11th August 1894 (Both Days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that THAKAR DHARAMSEY MEGHJI has Contracted to Sell the undermentioned Property. All persons having any claim or claims against the said Property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in Writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 Days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she or they will be precluded therefrom, and the Sale will be completed without regard to such claim, if any.

ALL that piece of land with tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Dukarwady or Cavel Street, in the sub-district of Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 384 5-9 square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 657, New No. 2391, Old Survey No. 211 and New Survey No. 220, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3636, Street No. 8, Cavel Street, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the SOUTH partly by the property of Premji Jivan and partly by the property formerly belonging to Mathew De Cruz, and now to Javerchand Currumchand, on or towards the EAST by the property of Ladcoovorbai, widow of Bapu Vishwanath Joshi, on or towards the WEST by the property of Muddoy Dhonda Amolkar, and on or towards the NORTH by a public passage leading to Kalbadevi Road.—Dated this 3rd Day of August, 1894.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL & MALVI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that RUSTOMJEE EDULJEE DADACHANJEE has Contracted to Purchase from BECHERDAS MORLIDHUR All that piece or parcel of leasehold Freehold land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Falkland Road on the Western side thereof outside the Fort, in the city and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (1,329) One Thousand Three Hundred and Twenty-nine and six tenths square yards, registered in the Municipal Assessment Book under Street No. 330 and 1 and West nos. 2291 (f) and 2291 (g) standing in the name of Morlidhur Cutchoo, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the aforesaid Falkland Road, on the West by the property of Framjee Mawa, on the South by the property formerly of Mama Hajee Ahmed Abdin and now that of Lodha Ebrahim, and on the North by the property of Framjee Dadabhoy, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the late Morlidhur Cuchoo, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Becherdas Morlidhur, and which have been mortgaged to one Ramchunder Hemraj under a Mortgage Deed of 16th December, 1885, and a further Charge of 8th November, 1888, which Mortgage and further Charge are still subsisting.

All persons having any claim by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, bequest, sale, lease or otherwise however are required to cause the same to be made known in Writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 2, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within Fourteen Days from the date hereof, otherwise the said Purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim, which will be considered to have been waived and null and void.—Dated this 3rd Day of August, 1894.

EDGELOW & GULABCHAND,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exceed..... £8,453,503
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium 1875	£	742,553
" " 1883	"	966,107
" " 1892	"	909,013
" " 1893	"	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to ..... £ 4,730,338
Total Accumulated Funds ..... " 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£	4,842,054
1887	"	5,765,091
1892	"	8,003,265

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street.
D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,

MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.,

(MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE.)

BEG to announce that their entire New Stocks of

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS

are just to hand, for present Sowing. No advance on Prices in 1893-94 Catalogue, as we depend on a greatly Increased Business to recoup ourselves for loss of greater part of our profits through the Fall in Exchange of the recently imposed 5 per cent. Import Duty. Catalogues Free on application or receipt of As. 2 for postage.

Read "PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS."

Cloth Boards, Rs. 5.

A few Copies in Limp Paper, at Rs. 3-8.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 120,000

HEAD OFFICE:

37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, NEWERA ELIYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued Interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no Interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payee, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Upper Hall of the Institute, on TUESDAY, the 7th August, 1894, at 5-30 P.M.

A full attendance is requested.

R. A. A. JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 28th July, 1894.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE No. 20.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 12 Noon (local time), for BOAT TONNAGE, &c., on the 10th August, 1894, for the year ending 31st March, 1895.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

Particulars.	Estimated Quantities.	Remarks.
Boat Tonnage, &c., at Bombay.	As Provided for in the Schedule.	

L. J. MATHIAS, CAPTAIN,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.

Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Bombay, 30th July, 1894.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 4th August, 1894, at 2 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet, made up to 30th June, 1894.

2ND.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect a Director in the place of the retiring one who is eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint an Auditor, and to fix his remuneration for the current year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 20th August, 1894, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st July, 1894.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.

RENEWAL OF DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE DIRECTORS of the Britannia Mills, Limited, having resolved to RENEW the Company's DEBENTURE LOAN of Rupees Six Lakhs falling due on the 15th October next, Notice is hereby given that applications for same in writing will be received by the Undersigned up to 31st August, 1894.

The Debentures will be 1,200 of Rs. 500 each bearing Interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly, as per Coupons attached, the Principal being repayable on 15th October, 1899.

The Company's Lands, Buildings and Machinery, costing Rs. 18,56,444-14-0 as per books, will be assigned over to Trustees for the benefit of the Debenture-holders as at present, and the Deed of Trust and the Clauses in the Debentures will nearly be the same as are contained in the present agreements.

The monies will be called up and Interest to run from the 14th October, 1894.

Present holders of Debentures will please note (should they not be inclined to Renew thereat) that they will be paid in full with Interest on the 15th October, 1894, and Interest will cease to run on their holdings from that date.

A Deposit of 5 per cent. should accompany every application.

Present holders of Debentures need not send a Deposit while confirming their intention to Renew.

The Directors will advise allotments to each applicant in due time in proportion to the number of applications received, and may return Deposits in full or part as they deem proper.

By Order of the Board,

KHATAU MAKANJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 24th July, 1894.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF COAL.

THE AGENT and MANAGER, Madras Railway, is prepared to receive Tenders for the Supply of 21,600 tons INDIAN or other STEAM COAL, at Rayapuram Station, on the Madras Railway.

QUALITY.—The Coal is required for Fuel in Locomotive Engines, and the Tenders must specify clearly the Name of the Colliery or District from which the Coal will be supplied in order that its Qualities may be known.

QUANTITY.—The Coal must be delivered so as to provide for an average consumption of about 1,800 tons a month. A first delivery of 5,000 tons must be made within 2 months of date of acceptance of Tender. And thereafter the Coal must be supplied periodically, at regular intervals, in such quantities convenient to the Supplier as will provide for a consumption of 1,800 tons a month, subject to the condition that the delivery in any one month, excepting the first as abovementioned, shall not exceed 4,000 tons or be less than 1,800 tons, and that the Interval between any two deliveries shall not be less than one month or more than 3 months.

LATEST DATE FOR TENDERS.—Sealed Tenders, marked on the outside "Tenders for Coal," and addressed to the Agent and Manager, Madras Railway, Rayapuram, Madras, should be received on or before WEDNESDAY, the 5th September, 1894.

Complete Copy of the Advertisement, with Form of Tender will be sent on application.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office.
Rayapuram, 27th July, 1894.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cleans the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I loveyou very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again, it is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christian Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quantity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGUMBE DUNSFORD.

"15, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1894."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Ltd., in England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avise.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
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The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,500,000
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The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
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The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	"	1,000,000

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Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,300xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,300
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mgn.	{ 5,000 / 3,000	100 / 100	10 p. c.		186 to 189 / 66 to 70
					15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	400	all	5 pr. ct.	60xd
Asiatic Bank	50,000	250	220	7 pr. ct.	420
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	310xd / 225xd
Back Bay Reclamation	800	50	50	12	40
Badhan, Pillai & Co.	4,000	100	100	10	100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,200
Do. New Issue	500	375	225	Rs. 75	1,200
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	100	100	ex div	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,305
Bombay Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	5
Bombay Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Bethl and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000	100	100	Rs. 20	270
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	15
John Bateson & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr. c	117½
Khangiri Karnani & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 12-12	328
Kurrachee Landing	800	500	30	3	65
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marden & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 15	98
Napier Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	90
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	110
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	85xd
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	19	490
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	2,3 0
Spunde & Co.	1,000	500	200	9	50
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	100	20	920
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	50	all	5	19xd
		100	25		

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

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G.I. P. Rly Consolidated Stock	...	4100	all	5 p.c.	3,4
B. B. & C. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alliance	1,800	1,000	all	Rs. 15	500
Anglo-Indian	1,341	100	100	Nil	12
Bellasy S & W Co., Ld. (Bellasy)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct	3 0
Bombay United	900	1,00	1,00	dvd Rs. 0	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	2	365
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,00	...	170
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvd Rs. 35	1,250
Chinna Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,00	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,00	...	850
Gennaughi	800	500	50	Nil	635
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	575
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30	20
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	365
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,00	5	30
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	520
Framjee Petit	2,360	1,000	1,00	Nil	310
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,00	Nil	730
Hirjee Nuthoy Mill	700	500	50	4	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Nil	630
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	350
Indian Manufg.	900	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1,16
James Greaves	1,10	500	500	Nil	1403
Jaffer Ali	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Mfactg.	1,800		250		1175
Jowraj Baloo	1,000	1,00	900	dvd Rs. 40	880
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandelah	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	605
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	40	250	250	Nil	81
Khatao Mackanjee	1,00	1,000	1,000	Nil	625
Leopold	1,000	100	100	Nil	1674
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 15	690
Lowndes Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,00	1,000	Nil	867½
Madras United	350	1,00	1,000	Rs. 100	2,675
Mahalaxmee	800	1,00	1,000	Nil	30
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,40	50	50	15 pr. c	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,622½
Mazagon	6,000	6	25	Nil	131
Morarji Goculdas	1,05	1,00	1,00	dvd Rs. 60	1,830
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	10		
Mofussil Mills	1,770	100	100	Nil.	p.
National	500	1,000	1,00	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,00	1,00	Rs. 20	390
Oriental	5,725	625	62	Nil	340
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,720
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,00	Nil	550
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,00		835
Sassoon	2,500	1,000	200	25	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,00		1,375
Sonderdas	750	2,000	1,00	Nil	560
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	125	12½	340
Spun Mills, Ld.	2,500	250	250	12½	170
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,00	Nil	140
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	500
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Vaid Nurotum Lukhmidas Mer. C. Mill Co Ld.	800	5,0	90	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,00	1,000	Nil	200
Western India	1,500	1,00	1,00	Nil	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,00		500
Union Mills, Ld.	900	1,000	1,00		500

PRESS COMPANIES.

		Yearly	Rs.	
Akbar	200	1,200	1,200	75 1,45
Albert Glinning & Co.	100	50	all	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,10	1,100	18 pr. ct. 90 1,075
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	11 215
Bhownagger City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45 285
Bombay Cotton Reporter's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 7 145
Bombay Cotton Trade Co. Ld.	600	200	200	107
Bombay City	600	200	all	14 207
Byculla Club	500	1,200	1,200	20 190
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd 310
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		Nil 105
Fort	615	2500		Rs. 80 1,200
French	300	$1		Nil 425
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	1	600	3 451
Hingoll Press Co. Ld.	750	400	all	4 105
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil 420
Mahtiya Press Co. Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct. 245
Maharaadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	800	500	500	63 120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10 1063
Motwell Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil 380
Munnee M.	1,000	400	all	Nil 233
New Bera	1,000	500	500	Nil 535
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Nil 127½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs. 35 dv 475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20 480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20 585
Ind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180 1 90
Sind	400	2,00	750	35 570
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	25	Nil 19
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	277	50	all	16 207
Volkart		1,0	1,0	Rs. 1,000

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	29 10
China Leaf	"	29 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	24-5 "
Do. do. new	"	29-7 "
Australia do.	"	29-1
Bombay do.	"	29
Rock Sovereigns	"	15-6
Do. Dewanee	"	15-5
Bar Silver 17 Bottereens	"	96
Do. 17½ do.	"	97-2
Carolus Dollars	"	205 No mark
Maxiona do.	"	195
Prance pieces	"	310

There was an interesting ceremony at Windsor Castle a short time since, sixteen Russian mercantile firms in London presenting the Czarewitch with a silver salver and bread and salt, as a mark of their goodwill on his betrothal to Princess Alix of Hesse. This is not the only deputation of the kind during the last few days. When the Austrian Archduke was at Buckingham Palace in Tower Bridge fifty Austrian subjects waited upon his Royal Highness to present a complimentary address. The curious thing was that—we are told—forty of them were Jews. The figures are somewhat startling, although it is said that in Vienna there are no fewer than 2,500 persons bearing the Jewish name of Kohn. As is well known, Austria got a large proportion of her Jews when she took a slice of Poland, a warning for all time to greedy Powers. When, indeed, the first Emperor Francis visited the new borderland he ejaculated to his courtiers, : "Now I know why I hold the title of 'King of Jerusalem'"—one of the many names which go to make up the full style of the Austrian Kaiser.

Miss Ellen Terry, the great actress, writes :—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay [Cotton Manufacturing Company, 5, Green Street, 2 p.m.

Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5-45 p.m.

CRICKET.

Gymkhana vs. Kathiawar Team.
Municipal vs. Islam.
Y. M. C. A. vs. Military Medical.
Y. M. C. A. vs. Ralli Brothers.
B. V. A. vs. Hindu Gymkhana.
Royal I. M. vs. Customs.
Telegraph vs. Army and Navy.
Ordnance vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Lecture on "Moral Courage," People's Free Reading Room, Fort, 8-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

City of Bombay vs. Persian.
John Bright vs. Hindu Gymkhana.
Baronet vs. Esplanade.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Arapahoe entered, and the steamers Clan Fraser and Chanda left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Dwarka entered, and the steamer Siam left the dock yesterday.

THE GUN CLUB.—The Gun Club will meet, to-day, at Love Grove, Worli (weather permitting), at 4-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—It is notified that money orders payable at Bagdad can be had at the ordinary inland rates of commission from the General Post Office.

THEOSOPHY.—Mr. David Gostling will deliver a lecture, at the Theosophical Hall, 37, Hornby Road, to-morrow (Sunday), at 6 p.m. Subject : The Religious and Philosophical Systems of India, and their Counterparts in the Western World.

DOCK ACCIDENT.—Casinath Ramji, a labourer, employed in the Government Dockyard, was, on Thursday, removed to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from a fracture of the right arm, caused by his having fallen into the Dry Dock, while at work.

BENI-ISRAEL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The fortieth annual meeting of the Beni-Israel Benevolent Society will be held at Khudduk, in Israel Molab, House Nos. 16 and 18, to-morrow (Sunday), at 4 p.m., when the attendance of those interested in the welfare of the Jews is requested. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade has kindly consented to preside at the meeting.

RECOVERY OF AN ORGANETTE.—Sundar Dama has reported to the police, that, about two years ago, while he was manager of a music club, at Girgaum Road, an organette was stolen from the club room. On the 31st ultimo, complainant noticed the organette with one Syroo Anna, at new Hunooman Lane, to whom it was entrusted for repairs.

THEFT AT MODY BAY.—Haji Nusrools Kadrani has reported to the police the theft of Rs. 1,045, in currency notes and cash, from his premises during the night of the 1st instant. It was alleged that Rs. 1,000 in notes of small value were abstracted from a safe, which was not tampered with, but was supposed to have been opened with the key, which was kept in a box, not far from where the safe stood. The theft is believed by the police to be a domestic one.

BURGLARY AT BHOIWADA.—Hergovind Bapoo, residing at 2nd Bhoiwada Lane, has reported to the police, that he went to work as usual, leaving his wife at home, on Wednesday last. During the day the wife went to the temple. After a short time she returned home, when she discovered that her cupboards were open, and gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 340-8, had been stolen from a box. The locks on the door, cupboard, and box were opened by means of duplicate keys.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following programme will be played by the G. I. P. Railway Band at the Victoria Gardens, this evening, at 5-45 p.m. :—

Quick March.....Telephus.....F. Haines.
Overture.....Die Frau Meisterin...Suppe.
Valse.....Innocence Dorce.....Waldteufel.
Grand Fantasia.....The Jacobite.....G. Gassner.
Gavotte.....Imperiale.....Faust.
Galop Militaire.....Reine Carriere.....Bohm.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

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GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE MAZAGON RIOT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Moroba Bhagwan, Dhanji Mahadu, and Fakira Mahadu were again charged by Inspector Butterfield with rioting at Mazagon, on the 19th of June last. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, defended the second and third accused; while Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the first. The facts of the case have already been reported. The magistrate, after hearing the arguments of counsel, discharged the three accused in the absence of sufficient evidence.

AN INCORRIGIBLE LAD.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Chimanlal, a Hindu lad of about fourteen years of age, said to have been abandoned by his parents, was placed before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. The lad always gave trouble to his parents, and all attempts to reclaim him have proved futile. He had previously fled from his father's house on several occasions ; and when admonished for it he twice attempted to commit suicide. He kept bad company, and was a burden to his parents. The magistrate ordered the lad to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory for a period of three years.

CHARGE OF ALLOWING A PRISONER TO ESCAPE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Inspector Merchant charged Arjoon Dewji, a constable in the Police Force, with allowing a man to escape from custody, and thereby neglecting his duty. On the 18th ultimo, a man, named Narayan, was given in accused's custody on a charge of theft. He induced the policeman to let him go for a bath, which he very much needed. The policeman gave permission, and, as Narayan did not return, accused went in search of him to find that he had decamped. In disposing of the case, the magistrate remarked that Narayan was given in accused's custody not as a person charged with theft. He was only to look him to point out a certain man, and the accused did not know that Mr. Merchant had to make up his mind to charge him with theft. There being a considerable doubt in the matter, the accused was given the benefit of it, and discharged.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT POISONING.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, committed Bhow Nathalia, a labourer, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions, on a charge of attempting to administer poisonous drugs to Bhow Ramji, a labourer, residing at Doongree, with intent to cause hurt to him. Accused was alleged to have been actuated to attempt this criminal deed in consequence of a quarrel he had had with complainant in respect of certain monetary dealings. It appears that accused and complainant at one time served under one master, and were acquainted with each other. About three weeks ago accused borrowed a rupee from the complainant, stating that he would return it as soon as possible. Accused, however, went to complainant a few days afterwards, and demanded another rupee from him. Complainant got angry and gave Bhow a slap on the face. This action on the part of complainant, was alleged to be the cause which goaded accused to commit the deed, with which he was charged. On the 22nd ultimo, at 5-30 p. m., accused Bhow took complainant and another man, named Gunnoo, to a liquor-shop, belonging to a Parsee, named Muncherji Merwanji, at Falkland Road. A glass of liquor having been drunk by each of them accused ordered three more glasses, in one of which he mixed up something, and then gave it to complainant to drink. The Parsee liquor shopkeeper had watched accused's movements, and he snatched the glass away from complainant's hand. He asked accused what he had mixed up in the glass, and Bhow replied that as the liquor was somewhat bitter, he had put some sugar in it to sweeten it. The shopkeeper knew very well that the liquor was not bitter, and was going to examine the glass, when accused absconded. The Parsee, on examination, noticed that the glass contained some green powder at the bottom. He handed the police, and handed the glass to them. Complainant was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where, on examination, the House Surgeon found that he was not suffering from poisoning, and discharged him next morning. On the same night, Inspector Saunderson arrested accused at Falkland Road. The glass, with its contents, was sent to the Government Chemical Analyser, who reported that it contained seventy grains of sulphate of copper. The magistrate committed accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

GOA NEWS.—Dr. Medeiros, the Bishop of Macau, is expected to arrive in Goa in October next. His Lordship will stay till December to attend the ecclesiastical Provincial Council, to be held at the Convent of Pillar after the feast of St. Francis Xavier.—It is since the Patriarch Archbishop has gone to reside in his new palace on the hill of Conceicao, from the beginning of the current month.—Lieutenant Bellico, on arriving at Sanvordem with a sepoy, wanted a cooly to carry his small baggage. As it was dark none of the coolies would do the work, upon which the officer flew into a rage and discharged a revolver, the ball lodging in the palm of the hand of one of the coolies. When Lieutenant Bellico saw the serious consequence of his anger he took to his heels, but the coolies pursued and surrounded him. He tried by threats and abuse to get away, but the coolies would not permit him to do so, and a police officer put him under arrest. The Railway Surgeon was able to extract the ball from the coolie's palm Lieutenant Bellico has been sent to Pangim to be tried by a military court, and it is hoped they will deal in the matter in such a way as to put a stop to Government officials taking the law into their own hands.—The Conservators of land register have been appointed assistants to the Delegates in their respective Municipal towns.—The custom and abkari departments have been re-organised with an additional expenditure of Rs. 7,500.—Canon C. J. de Figueiredo has been appointed Chief Treasurer of the Patriarchal see of Goa, and Canon A. J. Marcal Barretto the Archdeacon. —Another order, dated 24th July, has been published from the Administrator of Ilhas, in which all mutual aid societies, whose rules have not been approved by Government, are ordered to suspend business, and send in within fifteen days to the office of the Administrator a complete statement of receipts and expenditure. The speculators who were getting up hundreds of such institutions will now find themselves in a bad plight.—The new regulations for jails have been approved, and will be put into execution after Ministerial sanction.—General Vasco Guedes, the late Governor-General of Goa, has been appointed Commandant of the Military Division of Rivors.—Senhor Raphael de Andrade, the Governor-General, was to leave Goa on the 1st instant to proceed to Portugal.—Mr. Demello, clerk at the Administration Office of Salsette, has been arrested on a charge of wounding a woman.—Some new streets and lanes are to be opened at Fontainhas, which is a disease-breeding locality in Pangim.—Money has been sanctioned for expropriating lands to carry on a public road from Colva to Margaum. —The Visconde of Ourem, the new Governor-General, is accompanied by Mr. Feluer, who, it is reported, is Mr. Paulo Guedes will be the Chief of the Military Department.—Lieut. Sarmento is to serve as Government Inspector in connection with the River Steam Navigation, and is to draw the same allowance as when the work was done by Government. The steam launch service is conducted by a private contractor, and there was no need of placing an official with allowance to watch over the work.—The mid-day gun which is fired at Pangim to regulate official time has been causing both amusement and annoyance. The chronometer which regulates the time for firing the gun is worn out, and has not lately kept proper time. The man in charge gives a signal for firing the gun according to his watch and hence the irregularity.—The people living at the outskirts of Pangim are not clean in their habits, as one can testify by the nuisance that surrounds their dwelling-houses. But the sanitary authorities are equally culpable. Carcases of dead animals, human refuse, and accumulations of stagnant pools of water are allowed to remain undisturbed causing sickness, which with a little diligence on the part of the Municipality might be obviated.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL : ROVERS, FOOTBALL CLUB.

A MATCH will be played on the Cooperage ground this evening between the Rovers and the Bombay Volunteer Artillery. The kick off will be at 5-15 p.m. Chairs will also provided for ladies. The following are the teams :—

ROVERS		B V ARTILLERY
J Stevenson	Goal	J J Rodgers
W Sell	Backs	J A Brandon
J Lauder		A G Brownell
Ellis	Half-backs	H R Macnee
J Allan		Chadwick
C S Smith		A Ross
H J Eastwood	Forwards	H O Coates
G Walton		G D Traylen
J Langton		F Hogan
L G McFarlane, capt		F V Joyce
F Lauder		E Rodgers

Reserves—C Rowbotham and F A Martin.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

PROGRAMME for Wednesday next the 8th instant commencing at 5-15 p.m. sharp :—

I.—Tent pegging over a hurdle. A Horses B Ponies.
II.—Jumping Competition. Horses.
III.—Y G Competition. Team of four to ride over a hurdle to a point and rescue four dummies from under an enemy's fire returning with dummies over same course. Team doing it in shortest time to win.
IV—Needle and Thread Race. Gentleman's nomination. Lady to ride over a hurdle to a point and hand nomination a thread with which he must thread a needle and give to lady who will return to the winning post. (Ladies have not to dismount and when returning to winning post do not go over the jump).
V—Pony scurry. For all ponies 13-3 and under that have never won a race value Rs. 49 or over. Catch weights. Distance about 1 mile. (W I T C and Polo certificates accepted).

Competitors are requested to make their entries at the Gymkhana or send them to the Honorary Secretary before midday on Wednesday, but post entries will be accepted.

T. W. BURKITT, Hony. Secretary.

Bombay, August 3, 1894.

THE BEDDY DIVORCE CASE.

THE Beddy divorce case was resumed in the Agra District Judge's Court on Tuesday. The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Colvin, Mr. Arthur Strachey, Mr. Malcomson, and Mr. Wiggins appeared for the petitioner ; and Captain Beddy conducted his own case. Mr. G. Field, bailiff, Judge's Court, Umballa, deposed that he served summonses on Captain Beddy and Miss Denver at Umballa. They lived in a suite of rooms. Captain Beddy said he had already received two summonses. This shown was Miss Denver's photograph.

Nazir Khan, Captain Beddy's bearer, recognised Captain Beddy in court, and also Mrs. Beddy. He served them in Patiala.

The Hon'ble Mr. Colvin here objected to the presence of Mr. Rushton, barrister, in court, as he was a witness in the case. The court ordered Mr. Rushton to leave, and he did so under protest.

Mr. Beddy and his wife lived in Colonel Heera Singh's bungalow at Patiala. Once, after dining at the Club, Captain Beddy and his wife returned at midnight and had an altercation. Captain Beddy struck her on the face with his hand. They retired to their bedroom and soon after witness heard a call. He went up and saw Captain Beddy thrashing his wife's clothes. He afterwards shoved her into a corner, and slapped her. She sat near the baby's cot and cried much. She next went to the ghari standing outside and asked the coachman to drive her to the Maharani. Captain Beddy pulled her out roughly and again struck her. She then told the ayah to go and tell the Maharani that the sahib was beating her. Captain Beddy ordered the ghari to drive off, and his wife was after it. Captain Beddy pulled her back again and slapped her. She then went to the bedroom. Captain Beddy sat and had a peg. Next day Captain Beddy caught her by the hair and slapped her. Tobin Sahib was present, and tried to restrain Captain Beddy, who shoved him back. Tobin Sahib died about two months ago. Next day the Maharaja, the Maharani, and Captain Beddy went to Dholepore. The photograph shown (Miss Denver) is of the lady who came with Captain Beddy from Allahabad to Umballa. At Allahabad she and Captain Beddy stayed in Lawrie's Hotel in adjoining rooms with a communicating door. The day following their arrival witness gave Captain Beddy *chota hazri* in the lady's room.

Cross-examined by Captain Beddy, witness said in the compound of Captain Beddy's bungalow there was another bungalow occupied by Sirdar Mangal Sing. Before this case came up it was taken to Mrs. Beddy by one Mahomed Pershad of Allahabad, who paid witness the arrears of pay due by Captain Beddy. He was being paid now Rs. 35 monthly.

Captain Beddy, while cross-examining, objected to petitioner's presence, as she might be called in as a witness.

The court overruled the objection,
The court here rose for the day.

THE NAVAL POWER OF JAPAN AND CHINA.

THE following information is taken from Brassey's "Naval Annual," as to the respective strengths of the navies of these two countries :—

CHINA.

Armoured ships.—Five modern, of from 8,250 to 7,430 tons ; armour belt from 8 to 14 inches thick. The heavy armament consists of 24, and 30½ c. m. Krupp guns. Speed varies from 10·5 to 16·5 knots. The oldest was launched in 1880, and the newest in 1890. One old ship of 200 tons launched in 1875.

Unarmoured ships.—Twenty-five, of which 21 are modern, having a speed of from 13 to 19 knots, with an average tonnage of about 2,000.

JAPAN.

Armoured Ships.—Eight, of these 3 are quite new having a displacement of 4,277 tons, armour 12 inches thick ; armament 12·8 in. Canet guns ; speed 17·5 knots. Four were launched between 1877 and 1889, have a speed of 13—19 knots, and an average tonnage of 2,100—3,718, while one dates from 1864.

Unarmoured ships.—Thirty-two, of which 25 are modern. Speed 12 to 23 knots and an average of about 2,000 tons burden. The Yoshino recently built at Elswick, is a cruiser of 4,150 tons displacement, 15,000 ; horsepower and a speed of 23 knots. She is one of the fastest cruisers afloat, and is solely armed with quick-firing guns.

While China has made but few additions to her navy recently, Japan has considerably increased the strength of hers, and every year some valuable ships are completed.

On the whole it would appear, that in the matter of naval strength Japan possesses a distinct advantage over China.

LAST winter there was a great deal of discussion in Court circles as to the precedence of the Duke and Duchess of Coburg. It is a well-known fact that when the Duchess of Edinburgh came to England shortly after her marriage she was exceedingly annoyed by discovering that she would have to give place to all the daughters of the Queen, and there was a mighty fuss, which, however, did not lead to any change, much to the indignation of the Duchess. The Duke and Duchess of Coburg are now reigning Sovereigns, so they take precedence of everyone at Court functions, excepting only the Prince and Princess of Wales, who on such occasions are the representatives of the Queen, and therefore occupy her Majesty's place. It was arranged by the Queen early in the season that at the State Ball and Concert the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Coburg should enter the ball-room at the head of the Royal procession side by side, while the Prince and the Duke walked side by side before the other male members of the Royal family. The Queen has always exercised her own pleasure in these matters at any functions in her own palaces. In 1840, the Duke of Sutherland (the grandfather of the present Duke) addressed a formal protest to Lord Palmerstone (Foreign Secretary) against Ministers Plenipotentiary having places given to them at the Palace before Peers of the highest rank. Of course (Ambassadors being representatives of the persons of their sovereigns) have precedence of everybody except "Royals," but Ministers (who are merely agents) have not. Lord Palmerston consulted with Lord Melbourne (Prime Minister), and, with Lord Conyngham (Lord Chamberlain), and the Duke's remonstrance was placed before the Queen, who ordered that he should be informed that she would do as she pleased in this respect. After the Queen's marriage the matter was brought before Prince Albert, with the result that Foreign Ministers have since taken precedence after Dukes and before Marquises.

THE current number of the *International Journal of Ethics* contains a very striking contribution from the pen of Mr. Balfour. The title is "Naturalism and Ethics," and its subject is an investigation of the possibility of rearing any valid and imperative system of morality on a naturalist basis. It used to amuse the thinkers, especially of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth to construct all our ethical notions and judgments out of sentiments, feelings, and instincts belonging to our physical, emotional, and mental organism as human beings ; so that "Conscience," for instance, was explained as a purely natural sense, and "Duty as the instinctive, or acquired and our object of all our action." In Mr. Balfour's judgment such foundations are wholly insecure, because human nature is not originally moral. So far, probably, a good many people will agree with him. It is more doubtful whether the evolutional aspect of nature will or will not supply a moral system. Mr. Balfour emphatically thinks not, and it must be remembered that Professor Huxley said something very like this in his "Evolution and Ethics."

AN APPEAL BY OBJECTIONABLE FOREIGNERS.

DEPORTATION OF FOREIGNERS FROM BRITISH INDIA.

AT the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, acting Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling sat in the Appeal Court to hear an appeal from a decision delivered by the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, on the 9th ultimo, in the matter of Alter Caufman, Jay Chanal, Miskie Leff, Volf Samuel, and Solomon Moses, who had been arrested by the police and confined in the Common Jail of Bombay. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Turner and Hemming, appeared for the appellants ; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Crown.

The grounds on which the appeal was based were that Mr. Justice Farran was in error in holding that the passing of the Foreigners' Act 3 of 1864 was within the powers conferred upon the Governor-General in Council ; that he was in error in refusing to enquire whether the presence of the appellants in Bombay endangered the peace and security of British India ; that he erred in refusing to inquire whether the power given by the Act was properly exercised in the appellants' case, and in refusing to liberate them from custody ; that he erred in refusing to admit them to bail, and by referring them to a magistrate ; and that his order should be set aside with costs, and that order should be made for their release from jail.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the court, read the several affidavits that were published by us in connection with the proceedings before Mr. Justice Farran, remarking that it was on those affidavits that Mr. Justice Farran had delivered the decision, against which an appeal was now presented. It was based on

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GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,

Albert Buildings Esplanade, Fort.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BISN Co's s s Goalpara, 1,354 tons, Captain H Watt, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon &c, with a general cargo.

THE BISN Co's s s Nuddea, 1,932 tons, Captain A B Cave, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast-ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A E Muir and friend, Miss Toothill, and 37 deck.

THE BISN Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (1st August), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev Mr Stone, Rev Father Bendrs, Mr Cunliffe, and 30 deck. During the voyage she experienced ordinary monsoon weather, with heavy S-W Swell.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—August 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	C Fraser	1330	Hill	Madras	4-3	F Muir & Co
B	Lorenzo	2331	Rozers	Karachi	Not fixed	F Muir & Co
C	Stolzenfels	1930	Hansen	Hamburg	N F	Glade & Co
E	Arroyo	2317	Samuel	Japan	5-8	Tata & Sons
G	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Not fixed	2-8	Haji Cassum
I	Brahmani	823	Budroo	Marmagao	29-7	Shepherd & Co
M	Goalpara	1332	Watts	Rangoon	2-8	M M & Co
Q	LaSoyne	1152	Blanc		9-3	Messageries Co

Alongside K—

Satrunjee	547	A Fakira	Not fixed — K Nixon & Co
Mahanadi	517	Adam	Not fixed — Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Karamania	3145	McGarvin	Liverpool	3-8	W & A G&Co
3	Bormida	1499	E De Negri	China	3-8	C Barboro
4	Shannon	2049	Crewe	London	10-8	P & O Co
6	Rohilla	2174	Nantes	China	3-8	P & O Co
7	Melpomene	1813	Bretich	Trieste	9-8	A Lloyd
12	Eden Hall	2073	Jones	Liverpool	5-8	E Bates & Co

MERSEYTHER DRY DOCK.

Dreiger Teredo 301	B P Trust.
H B Mudlark 302	
„ Snipe 302	

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi, Aug 1.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Booldana (s)	Hugill	Rangoon &c.
	Clan Fraser (s)	Hill	Havre.
	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden.
	Nuddea (s)	Cave	Calcutta &c.
	Goalpara (s)	Watt	Rangoon &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Shannon (s), 2050, Crewe
Eden Hall (s), 2073, Jones
Karamania (s), 2045, McGavin
Lorenzo (s), 2331, Rogers
Imaum (s), 2706, Penberthy
Stanley Hall (s), 2741, Buck
Araphoe (s), 3144, Simpson
Stolzenfels (s), 1930, Hansen
Indrani (s), 2337, Burkill
Melpomene (s), 1813, Brelich
Bormida (s), 1499, DeNegri
Malwa (s), 1694
Rohilla (s), 2175, Long
Arroyo (s), 2307, Samuel
Akbar (s), 1441, Baldwin
LaSoyne (s), 1151, Blanc
Brindisi (s), 2192, Wright
Tarapaca (bq), 495

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Canning, Holland
R I M S Clive, Finney
R I M S Elphinstone, Mitchell
R I M S Investigator, Oldham
R I M S Nancowry, Dunn
R I M S Warren Hastings, Chandler

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.

28 Umzinto s — Bruckshow — Natal, July 5.
Patna s — Couper — Bombay, July 8.
Japan s — Packham — Bombay, July 14.
29 Barcraig sp — John Clague — Liverpool, April 6.
Arno sp — Newnham — Liverpool, April 21.
30 Kasara s — Pearson — Rangoon, July 23.
Nawab s — Corran — Bombay, July 31.
Senator s — J Woodcock — Liverpool, June 30.
Galgate sp — Kennison — Hamburg, April 6.

DEPARTURES.

July 23.—Ship Victoria Regina.
July 23.—Steamers Madura Kutsang and Dalmatha, ship Jura, and barque Quathlamba.
July 30.—Steamer Eridan, ships Main and County of Kinross.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 3.

FROM GLASGOW.

Karamania, s—8 hogsheads whisky, Phipson and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Shannon, s—25 cases provisions, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of London, s—5 cases silvered plate glass, K Sulecmanjee; 4 cases glasswar, Viram Allana; 25 cases Solesap paper, C Maodonald and Co; 385 cases bar soap, A Shaikadum.
Clan Macdonald, s—5 cases whisky, Mervanjee Nusserwanjee and Co.
Karamania, s—10 cases glasswars, &c, Treacher and Co.
Eden Hall, s—60 casks bicarbonate of soda, Duke and Sons.

FROM ANTWERP.

Aden, s—8 bales printing paper, B Sazba and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Australia, s—2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM CHARANTE.

Aden, s—100 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon, s—11 cases papers, Volkart Brothers; 4 cases brushes, Hajee Sulliman Habib.

FROM BOULOGNE.

Shannon, s—2 cases perfumed spirit, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Karmania s—32 bales wool, K Monejee; 54 bales wool, C Vussonjee; 50 bales wool, E Sowjee; 45 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 cwts bran, S Dhunjeebhoy.

Eden Hall s—30 cwts coir yarn, L. Nursey.

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—12 bales hides, 1 case fishmaws and 2 cases peacock feathers, A P Danjee.
Siam s—2 boxes bar gold Rs. 39251 W and A Graham and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Karamania s—10 cases condiments, Framjee Nowrojee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Karamania s—7 cases garnets, F Fischer and Co.
Indrani s—50 cwts gum, Rustomjee C Patell; 220 bales cotton and 4000 cwts ground nuts Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Stolzenfels s—975 cwts ground nuts cake Glade and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Imaum s—175 cwts gum, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 4000 cwts linseed Killick Nixon and Co: 1600 cwts rapeseed, A Blaschcek and Col; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Arapahoe s—23,457 cwts rapeseed, 6000 cwts castorseed, and 4000 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 4615 cwts linseed and 3833 cwts rapeseed, 600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 400 cwts gram and 100 cwts corriander seed, Bauer and Krause; 403 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp; 4000 cwts wheat bran N Futehally and Co; 242 cwts wheat bran, The Bombay Flour Mill Co; 220 bales cotton A S Moodeliar and Co.

FOR HULL.

Lorenzo s—501 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arroyo s—50 bales twist Tata and Sons; 500 cwts onions A Jamaajee and Co.
Bormida s—88 bales cotton K Harmookrai; 600 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 60 bales twist Cowasjee Bros; 27 cwts cloves, M Cassumbhoy and Co; 27 cwts shankfish and 16 cwts fishmaws, M L Khatow; 70 cwts onions, The Union and Co; 1721 cwts sparkfins and 6 cwt fishmaws, C Ibram and Co.
Rohilla s—50 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 45 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 67 cwts raisins and 50 cwts wet dates, Quan Lun Esco; 60 chests China, The P and O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rohilla s—10 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 250 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales twist and 30 bales piece goods, David Sassoon and Co.
Arroyo s—9 bales piece goods, The Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld.

FOR KOBE.

Arroyo s—200 bales cotton Tata and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—August 3.

Ferrand, Surg Major, Ms, I M S, on leave, from Madras.
Stirling, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd Essex Regt, on leave, from Sahajanpur.

DEPARTURES—August 3.

Hogge, Major, Beng, 4th Silkhs, on leave, to England.
Chapman, Captain, A S Dept, on duty, to Poona.
Ferrand, Surg Major, Ms, I M S, on leave, to England.
Beaver, Lt-Col, Beng R A, on leave, to Allahabad.
Cooper, Captain, Beng, R D Fus, on leave, to England.
Stirling, Lt, Beng 2nd Essex Regt, on leave, to England.
Kempster Lt Col, Beng R M Fus, on transfer, to England.
Elliot, Surg-Capt-Beng, A M S, to rejoin, to Jutogh.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th August, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant L. Penny, having returned from leave, resumes the duties of Acting Adjutant, from the 3rd instant.

By Order,
(8d.) L. PENNY, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES,

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 4th August, 1894.

The following Drills, will be held on the dates stated below:—

1. At Head-Quarters—5 p.m., Tuesday the 7th.—Sword Exercise for Officers.
2. Town Hall—9 p.m., Wednesday the 8th—Bayonet and Firing Exercise.
3. 22nd Bombay Infantry Lines—7 to 9 a.m., Friday the 10th—Revolver Practice for Officers and Sergeants.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill for recruits at the Riding School every morning until further notice, Tuesdays excepted. All other members are invited to attend.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—August 4.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

For Judgment.

408-93- Bhaishanker and K—Jeewan Somwar and another vs Jan Mahomed Osman and another—Muljee and R.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

402-93—Payne G and S—Cooverjee Hoorjee alias Cooverjee Mooljee and others—The Municipal Corporation of Bombay—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.
403-93—Payne G and S—Cooverjee Hoorjee alias Cooverjee Mooljee and others vs Bai Motibai—Craigie L and O.
344-93—Bicknell M and M—Hassanali Moola Haktmjee and others vs Rahimanjee Khanbhai and another—Payne, G and S.
519-93—Thakurdas D and C—Juggonath Pasaree vs Vijnath Naroomull and another—Payne G and S.
307-93—Bhaishanker K—Ramnarayan Nathooram vs Mungaldas Candas and another—Edgelow and G.
328-93—Bhaishanker and K—Bansilal Abirchand vs Mungaldas Candas and another—Edgelow and G.
356-91—Craigie L and O—Gordhandas Khatao vs Rampertab Sumruthrai and another—Payne G and S.
136-93—Tyabjee D F and C—Goswamie Shri Girdharlaljee Trikumjee Maharaj vs Babu Dewnathsingh—K D Skroff.
622-92—K D Shroff—Babu Dewnathsingh vs Goswami Shri Girdharlaljee Rikumjee Maharaj—Tyabjee D F and C.
183-93—Payne, G and S—Paluddas Scobburn vs Ramjee Raojee Jambikar and others—Dikshit and H.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 28th July, 1894:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Total	1,27,487	2,12,651	5,970	3,46,108
Corresponding Week last year. Open 1,490 Miles	—	—	—	4,70,461
Decrease				Rs. 1,24,353

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 3.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports Consols unchanged at 101¼, and Indian Sterling Loan at 108¾. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were also unaltered at £55 1/8. The price of Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower, at 28 11-16d. per ounce; and in New York the metal was unchanged in value, at 62¾ cents per oz. with demand Exchange on London unaltered. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 101½; Paris Exchange on London was a centime higher at fcs. 25·18¼.

At 66 per cent. of the Liabilities, the Reserve of the Bank of England showed a decrease of one per cent. according to the weekly Returns issued in London yesterday, since the previous Wednesday. The Bank rate remained at 2 per cent.; and the market rates of discount at 5/8 per cent. on short London Bills; and 1 per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper.

Yellow Gujerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 33s. per 416 lbs., at which business was done, shipment this or next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk; tone of the market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady, the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. Wednesday's Sales were increased by 3,000 bales, making the total for that day 15,000 bales. The price of spot Mid-Americans remained at 3 13-16d. per lb.; but arrivals were 1-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 3 11-16d. for August-September deliveries; and 3 47-64d. for December-January. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

A decline of 1-16 cent per lb. took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday; but September Futures were unchanged at 6·56 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

Business in our local Cotton market to-day has been trifling, Exporters having bought only 100 Oomarwattee at Rs. 182; and the Mills 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 150½ per candy; the feeling having been quiet, and prices unchanged.

WHEAT has remained quiet, in tone, with only a small export business passing, and prices have given way to the extent of one anna per cwt., making our quotations stand as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4 3 0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„	4 1 0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„	3 12 0	„
Red Delhi	„	3 5 6	„
Hard Yellow	„	3 10 0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	3 11 0	„
Hard Red	„	3 7 0	„

SEEDS have also been the but small request by shippers and a limited business has been reported; while the price of *Linseed* has declined half an anna per cwt. closing quotations being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs.	8-0-0 to Rs.	8-2-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gusserat	„	6-8-0 to „	6-9-0 „
Do. do. Cawnpore	„	6-4-0 to „	6-6-0 „
Do. Red do.	„	6-3-0 to „	6-5-0 „

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,127 bales.
Wheat	1,574 cwts.
Linseed	1,586 „
Rapeseed	1,329 „
Groundnuts	2,689 „
Castorseed	1,867 „
Rice	1,490 „

FREIGHTS remain dull for near shipment, and unchanged but very quiet for forward business.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling, at 1s. 0 29-32d. Telegraphic and demand, for Bank remittance, ready and forward, at which a moderate amount was reported; and for three months' sight credits 1s. 1d. has been the quoted rate throughout the day, though 1-32d. lower is reported to have been done. Mercantile Bills, however, remain almost too scarce to test our local market; though from Calcutta we hear that rates there are steadier again. Gold is reported to be offering here at Rs. 29-4-6 without finding takers, and meantime, we inclose quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 0 7-8 to 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic....	1s. 0 7-8d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 0 15-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 1d.	„
Francs do.	1·36¾	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 1-16 for Fours for Money and 102 15-16 for Account; but rates soon declined in a quiet market to 102 15-16 and 102 7-8 in the two positions, respectively at which they left off; and 3½ per Cents quoted at 101¼.

SHARES are quiet and generally steady; but we note in our list this evening, an advance of Rs. 20 in Framji Petit Mill scrip; of Rs. 5 each in Colaba Land and Mill, and Maneckji Petit; and a decline of Rs. 10 in Indian Manufacturing; of Rs. 5 in Howard and Bullough; and of Rs. 2½ in Luckmidas at our revised quotations. Bombay Cotton Press have declined Rs. 5; and Mercantile Rs. 6 per share.

CALENDAR.—August, 1894.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter	Aug. 8th,	2h. 56'6m. p.m.
Full Moon	„ 16th,	6h. 83'm. p.m.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

REPULSE OF THE JAPANESE AT YASHAN.

2,000 JAPANESE KILLED.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Further particulars received here regarding the fighting at Yashan between the Chinese and Japanese troops confirm the repulse of the Japanese, and state that the engagements took place on the 27th and 28th ultimo. The Japanese loss in killed alone amounted to 2,000 men.

TWENTY THOUSAND MORE CHINESE IN COREA.

The *Times* publishes a telegram stating that 20,000 Chinese have entered Corea from Manchuria.

THE SINKING OF "KOWSHING."

JAPAN OFFERS REPARATION.

Galsworthy, the captain of the Kowshing, and Hanneken, a German Officer of the Chinese Army, are amongst those saved from the sinking of the Chinese transport.

In the House of Commons, last night, in reply to a question regarding the sinking of the transport Kowshing while flying the British flag, Sir Edward Grey, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that owing to divergent accounts received by the Foreign Office in connection with the incident, her Majesty's Government awaits more reliable information before acting in the matter; meanwhile the Japanese Government has offered to make full reparation.

DIPLOMATIC ACTION TO SETTLE THE CONFLICT.

SEMI-OFFICIAL RUSSIAN STATEMENT.

Russia and England are desirous of acting in complete accord in diplomatic action towards settling the conflict which has arisen between China and Japan on the Corean embroglio, and it is semi-officially stated at St. Petersburg that if the efforts of Russia and England at mediation between China and Japan on the Corean question fail, Russia is determined never to allow any Power to take even partial possession of Corea.

CHINA MERCHANTS WAR FUND.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 3.

Committees of Chinese Merchants in China are subscribing towards the raising of a large war fund.

THE IRISH EVICTED TENANTS' BILL.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The Irish Evicted Tenants' Bill passed through Committee of the House of Commons last night.

The Opposition continued to absent themselves from the House during the discussion of the Bill.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Aug. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ballaarat, with the outward English mails of the 27th ultimo, left here at 2 p.m., yesterday.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF ARTILLERY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

The following programme has been decided in connection with the Inspector-General of Artillery's tour. He will be present at the Lahore Durbar in command of the Artillery, and will accompany the Commander-in-Chief to Quetta, remaining there some days before proceeding on the regular autumn tour.

THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The annual administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in India for the official year 1892-93, as submitted by Doctor Hallen, represents the period of transition. The new department provides superior posts for sixteen officers, all of which are now filled; but owing to the fact that the proposed furlough and pension rules have not yet been authoritatively issued the condition of service in the new department are undefined, and the administration of the department cannot therefore be so effectively carried on as when the position of officers is more assured. The development of old horse-breeding department has been most satisfactory, and the Government of India convey their thanks to officers who have carried on the work of the new department with great zeal under the Inspector-General, especially to Veterinary Major Rayment. Veterinary Captains Nunn, Morgan, Mills, and Gunn, and Veterinary-Lieutenants Pease and Evans report is generally favourable. The reports received this morning from the Central Provinces indicate improvement in most districts.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CAVALRY'S TOUR.

The following facts regarding the Inspector-General of Cavalry's tour are now available:—General Grant will be in command of the cavalry at the Lahore Durbar, and there will be, if financial circumstance permit, a large camp afterwards. No dates have yet been fixed, awaiting the final drawing up of the Viceroy's tour, but before visiting any other part of India General Grant's tour of inspection will be confined to the Punjab.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

It has been ruled that for the purpose of abatement to be made from the exchange compensation allowance of an officer serving in India on account of wound or good service pension received by him in sterling in England. The adjustment should be made in the same manner as if an officer had made family remittance at the official rate of exchange equal to sterling amount of pension.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Miley is re-appointed Accountant-General with a view to his being granted the substantive rank of Colonel. Lieutenant-Colonel Hobday has been appointed to the present post for the same reason.

The following Officers have been admitted to the Staff Corps:—C. O'Meara, G. Preston, P. Barclay, and G. Prevost.

Leave has been granted to Captain J. Meade for nine months; to Captain A. Vanrenen, for one year; and to Major F. Maisey, for five months.

Leave on extension has been granted to Major Dun for six months.

Staff Corps—Promotions—To be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain H. Halkett; to be Captain, Lieutenant A. Chaldecott's.

Foreign Department—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Reid is appointed to officiate as Agency Surgeon, Baghelkhand.

Captain M. Tighe is posted as Political Agent of Bhopal during the absence, on privilege leave, of Major Meade.

Mr. J. Short, Deputy Postmaster-General, receives grade promotion.

Mr. G. Hynes, officiating Postmaster-General of Bengal, is granted furlough for fifteen months and 26 days.

Messrs. R. Logan and F. Bullock have been permitted to retire from the Indian Civil Service.

Mr. C. Joseph has been appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer.

Mr. E. Bell has been appointed to the Provincial Engineer Service, Public Works Department, as Assistant Engineer.

H. E. the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to sanction the application of the general rules for working railways under construction to the Nilgiri Railways.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Aug. 2.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here this morning.

COLOMBO, Aug. 3.

German mail steamer Oldenburg arrived from Aden to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The Liverpool cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	101⅛
3 per cent. Reuts	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55 1-8
Bar Silver	28 11-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £28,300,000, decrease, £400,000; public deposits, £6,000,000, decrease, £200,000; other deposits, £27,300,000, decrease, £800,000; other securities, £19,900,000, decrease, £100,000; notes and gold, £23,700,000, increase, £1,000,000. The Bank's reserve is 66 per cent. of the liabilities.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 3.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Station Staff—Lieutenant Bond, 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry, to be Station Staff Officer, 2nd class, at Poona, with effect from 1st March.

7th Bombay Lancers.—Surgeon-Captain Street, to officiate in medical charge, vice Surgeon-Captain Jones acting in civil employ.

12th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant Owen Lewis, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, Candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave of absence by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief:—

Army Medical Department.—Surgeon-Major Adams to remain in England from 27th July to 26th November, on medical certificate, in extension.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Army Medical Staff.—Surgeon-Major Peterkin, to England, for five months, on private affairs.

1st North Lancashire Regiment.—Captain Elliotson, to England, on six months' medical certificate

THE CIVIL SERVICE FANCY DRESS BALL.

The Civil Service Fancy Dress Ball takes place on the 10th September.

LOCUSTS IN THE SATARA DISTRICT.

Swarms of locusts have appeared in the Satara district.

HONOURS FOR THE LATE STATE KARBHARI OF MIRAJ, SENIOR.

Mr. J. F. Fleet, Commissioner, Central Division, to-day presented Galian Sitaram Chitray, late State Kharbari of Miraj, Senior, with H. E. the Viceroy's Sanad, conferring on him the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction.

COLLAPSE OF THE BEDDY DIVORCE SUIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug 3.

A dramatic denouement occurred yesterday in the Beddy divorce suit. Mrs. Beddy was giving her evidence disclosing the extraordinary conditions upon which the wife and husband had lived; and of Beddy's acts of cruelty towards his wife, when Mr. Dillon, barrister-at-law, Allahabad, who was helping Beddy, said that the latter had left the court declining to cross-examine his wife, and abandoning the defence. This, Mr. Dillion said, had placed him in a false position, and asked the court to make a note of the incident. The court decided to hear Mrs. Beddy's evidence, which she continued to give, displaying great emotion. She finally broke down in sobs. After which the court rose for the day.

BILLS BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Bills amending the Indian articles of war and abolition of the Presidency Commands will be introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council this month.

SOLDIER-CLERKS.

It is rumoured that on the re-organization of Commands coming into force soldier-clerks will be employed in all military offices on a staff salary of Rs. 30 per mensem. The services of all native clerks, now borne on the establishment, will be dispensed with.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

The Secretary of State has approved of the proposal of the Government of India to amend the Marine Regulations. Promotion to the grade of Commander in the Royal Indian Marine shall in future be made by selection.

ANOTHER PARSEE CANDIDATE FOR PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Muncherjee M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., who left for England by the mail steamer Siam, yesterday, according to a vernacular paper, is to be a candidate for the British Parliament at the ensuing General Election. Mr. Muncherjee has been for some years Judicial Councillor of the Bhownugger State, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., acting for him in that capacity during his frequent visits to England. It is said that Mr. Muncherjee, when at home, has been working for some time past with the object of entering Parliament in the Conservative interest, and that he has been promised the support of that party, both by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour. For the present, Mr. Muncherjee has gone to England as the nominee of the Maharajah of Bhownugger to represent him and his State at the forthcoming Tenth International Congress of Orientalists, to be held in Geneva from 3rd to 12th proximo. He is to place before the Congress a volume of collections of Sanskrit and Prakrit inscriptions, which is now in the press, embodying the result of archæological researches made in Kathiawar, Guzerat, Meywar, Marwar, and other places, and illustrative of an account of the Gohel Chiefs and of the general history of the country. Soon after 3 p.m. yesterday, Mr. Muncherjee arrived at the Prince's Dock, where he was met by a number of his friends, who wished him *bon voyage*. After shaking hands with those present, he proceeded in a steam-launch to the mail steamer, which had gone into the stream early in the afternoon.

THE B. B. AND C. I. BRIDGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Permit me to call attention, to a serious public matter, to the extraordinary errors both of fact and of opinion in the speech of the chairman of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, at their last meeting. He says that these girders have been condemned because the civil engineers who are "running the P. W. D." have made new rules for the strength of bridges. This is not the case, the girders were condemned as unsafe for the loads they now carry by the Government Inspectors, who were both Royal Engineers. The new rules for bridges are not, of course, applied to existing structures, and General Trevor can hardly have been ignorant of this, since, as chairman, the whole correspondence should have received his particular attention. He further says that these girders, which he admits were originally bad in design and workmanship, and some 80 of which have cracked eye-bars, are now the worse for thirty-five years' wear. Considering that General Trevor was once "a Government Inspector himself, and finally head of the P. W. D., if he is now saying what he believes, what must have been his qualifications for those posts? I am well acquainted with these girders, which have been purchased from the B. B. and C. I. by other lines in order to utilise surplus stores, and can, therefore, say with certainty that they are unsafe, as their failure is merely a matter of time, which the splitting of some of the chord-bars indicates not to belong. Every student of engineering knows that a certain number of repetitions of the load will destroy an over-strained structure, and the failure of a few bars shows that the time for the collapse of the rest cannot be far off. Common-sense, indeed, would intimate this without any special engineering knowledge. To delay the immediate replacement of these girders, which have been condemned by every other railway which has any of them, would be an act of serious negligence, besides being of doubtful justice to the tax-payers, as the only desire of the B. B. & C. I., whose contract expires in about five years, is of course to keep down working expenses so as to get a high dividend and, consequently, as much purchase-money as possible. *Apres moi le deluge.* It is a pity that General Trevor, in speaking of civil engineers, being actuated solely by engineering considerations, did not explain what the considerations were, which actuated *him* when "running the P. W. D.," they do not also appear to have been engineering anyhow.—Yours, &c.,

A CIVIL ENGINEER.

A traveller to Simla from Lahore writes of the difficulties of the way:—"Simla road gone in many places—at the seventh mile 1,000 feet of road. (This I had officially from a man just returned from inspecting it). Disappeared bodily on the night of 29th-30th; much had gone before. Booking by ordinary from Kalka stopped, but passengers in specials allowed to go at their own risk. Informed on morning of 30th that they would have to walk 4 miles over the hill without a path. At 7th mile, coolies cutting a foot path, will be some time before road at 7th mile is reopened. Five other slips, one large one the Kalka side of Solon, and a severe extending from 10th to 17th mile out of Simla. Working parties being organised, but were not ready. Some passengers going up by old road, others going via Kasauli to Dharmpur. The mountain streams are torrents. The Sutlej has been giving anxiety and the Engineer put in 3 train loads of stones to the piers of the bridges where the water had scoured out to a great depth. The country is under water for miles on the right bank of the Beas towards Jullundur. Very heavy floods also in neighbourhood of the Sutlej. One parcel mail took 22 hours in going from Simla to Kalka, on Sunday. The mail from Simla, leaving Sunday noon, got in about 11-30 p. m. instead of about 7-30 p. m. Exaggerated reports in Kalka of the risks, and difficult to find exact truth. One native said that Tara Devi had slid down. Very heavy rain all day Monday, from about 2 a. m. to 4 p. m. Writing this at Kasauli having reached at 4 p. m. having left Lahore at 2 50. p. m. yesterday. Make Dharmpur to-night, *perhaps* Simla to-morrow, but by no means certain."

King Oscar of Sweden was, in his young days, one of the most accomplished tenors in Europe. He was fond of singing in private concerts at the houses of his friends, and might have, it is said, if he were obliged to earn a livelihood, supplied the void caused by the retirement of Mario from the operatic stage. On coming to the throne he gave up music except in the innermost home circle.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 13.

There is hardly a more pathetic moment in life than when a dear old lady seeing her end approaching gathers her children round her to distribute her little treasures—the laces and ornaments, books and pictures, of which she has no further use. She cannot wear her gew-gaws, and she cannot see her pictures, she cannot read or hear her books. So she makes up her mind, at some sacrifice to her feelings, to give them away to those who can enjoy them.

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London is even now in this same sad condition. The end of the summer is at hand. There will be no more use for the millinery, and opera cloaks, the parasols and chiffons. So the melancholy remnant sales, the general distributions of effects, that precedes the break up *debacle*, downfall of the season is going on. The shop windows are dismantled, the counters in disarray, and loath as we are to see the last of the summer, we feel that it will be a relief when it is all over.

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Meanwhile there is no diminution in the entertainments, no appearance of emptiness in the streets, though the fetes of Ascot and Henley, which are usually the final signals of retreat, have come and gone. The fact is that we have only just had our first week of summer weather; and those who have had pretty dresses lying by for want of opportunity to wear them, are disinclined now that there is prospect of sunshine to give up the chance of showing them off to the discriminating public of London.

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At Holland House there was a great show of pretty frocks and hats on Wednesday afternoon last. The weather was brilliant and the gardens, the freshness and sweetness of spring, for there had been until the latter end of June, no day without its shower. One of the daintiest dresses was of dove grey crepon with trimmings of pink silk, and a gay little bonnet to match in general effect of pinking greyishness, produced by silver spangled grey tulle and clusters of pink roses.

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Another striking costume was of iridiscent bluish green gauge over pale blue silk, which gave a delightful effect of cool mistiness to the wearer at a little distance. Her hat, a large flat-brimmed one, of dull yellow straw, not sunburnt but of the colour of reeds used for chair-seats and baskets, and a border of knitted straw as fine as lace, but more substantial. The trimming was blue gauze with a tuft of cornflowers with bluish green leaves standing erect at the left side, and a cluster at the back under the brim.

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A good many pale yellow dresses were to be seen among the crowd. One which looked particularly fresh had a yoke of *ecru guipure* over mauve silk, the yoke being finished across the bust with a fall of guipure lace, about six inches deep. In the back the lace was put on in a way I noticed in Paris, but not before in London. It follows the line of the shoulder-seams and collar, making a Watteau plait in the middle of the back, and giving a very smart effect, as well as hiding the joining of the dress, which in dresses with a yoke front must be behind.

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A different but equally stylish yellow frock was made of crepon and trimmed with black lace and black satin ribbon. It had also a lace yoke, but no lace flounce across the bust. Instead it had a multitude—that is practically speaking eight or ten narrow black bands of satin ribbon drawn from the middle and point of the waist and spreading out gradually like the stays of a balloon to the bust, where they finished in little bow knots. With this dress went a wide yellow hat, wreathed with a pair of magnificent black ostrich feathers which not only covered it, but curled picturesquely over the brim at the back.

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The Bolero, or nondescript little garment, which has been developed out of the bolero, the zouave and the Eton jacket, was present in every form and material. It was there in moire, antique, and in velvet, in braid over a colour, and in beaded lace. It was worn by the young women and it was worn by the old, in fact it is the most universally popular of all fashions. Not that it is generally becoming. On the contrary it makes frights of some girls and deformities of others. At the same time it has its points. Like charity it covers a multitude of iniquities—badly joined bodices, ill-set sleeves, irremediable little splits and frays from over-strained material, all are hidden under the useful if unbeautiful little bolero.

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Then nothing is more convenient to put on at a moment's notice than the bolero, and nothing is easier to take off and put away. Especially is the bolero a god-send—if I may use the word to describe a thing capable of producing ill as well as good effects to a certain kind of lean, large-boned women who in consequence of over-developed scapulas which admit draughts, suffer from chilly shoulders and cold in the back. It is true that it does not become them, but neither does any other improvised wrap and it is infinitely more convenient.

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The adaptability of the bolero to all circumstances was most strikingly brought to my notice one day in Paris that I went to see a friend who was studying art at Julian's studio. During the rest when we were all engaged in listening to M. Benjamin Constant's criticism of the students' composition studies, my eyes suddenly caught sight of the model—a gentle looking rather melancholy young woman with hair drawn down over the ears in that quaint, prudish, revived 1830 fashion. She had, it appeared, found the costume of mother Eve, in which she was sitting, rather chilly, so she had slipped on her little bolero jacket, and there she sat the queerest of all sights, looking the more undressed, because of the scantiness of the little coat, calmly doing her needlework as unconscious of anything unconventional or ludicrous in her appearance as a freshly clipped poodle.

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But after all the chief thing in clothing is suitability to the conditions under which it is adopted, and without wishing to reduce our garments to Academy model limits, I think more option might be given to people to change their garments to suit the season. There has been woeful outcry at the unconventional attire worn by riders in the Park. The idea of appearing in a straw hat and a Holland jacket seems to some people as outrageous as if some lissuie young person took it into her head to re-enact the part of Lady Godiva. For my part, while admiring the dapper correct English cut habit and recognizing its fitness for many months of the year, I must say it is entirely unsuitable for exercise in a hot summer's morning; and what is more it shows its unsuitability by its unbecomingness. The girls who wear loose covert coats, or the obnoxious Holland jacket look fresh and comfortable, while those who make martyrs of themselves in close-fitting padded cloth bodice, appear almost apoplectic.

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The same foolish outcry is made against men's substitution of the belt or "cummerbund" for the waistcoat. Why it is considered more genteel and elegant to be hot and miserable with too many clothes on, than to be cool and comfortable with less, but not too few is one of the "unfinished problems" of the universe. But it is so; and though men are courageous enough to fight battles and duels and to hunt lions and tigers, and do thousands of deeds that the courage woman would shrink from, they have not as much pluck as a woman to face criticism, or dare conventionality. So they go on for ever wearing hats that make them bold, and waistcoats that make them feverish, and nether garments that make them guys, grumbling all the time at the fashion that holds them in slavery.

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One of the worst examples of the 1830 craze or revival is the reproduction of that very ugly fashion for little boys of loose Nankin trousers buttoned outside the waistcoat. I saw a little boy yesterday driving with his mamma and papa in the park—a horrid little boy, it was going to say, but I am sure he was quite as nice as any other little fellow in the inside figure with which nature endowed him. But with loose yellow cotton bags reaching hardly to his ankles, brogues, or whatever the new name is for old-fashioned shoes made in one piece, snuff-coloured waistcoat, and cut away jacket, and cloth peaked cap, he was a pitiful little object. It is all very well to revive the æsthetic, or useful points of a bygone style, but surely we are capable of inventing novelties in ugliness.

The reported wish or attempt of the Chinese to exclude Japanese war-vessels from the Treaty ports must be considered wise and natural in view of the present complications, and the experience of the unfair and treacherous use made of the privilege by the French in the Tonquin war ten years ago. On that occasion the French Admiral passed up a Chinese river to a Treaty port with his squadron in time of peace and then, when his demands were refused, bombarded the Chinese river forts from the rear. It is not likely that the Japanese will be allowed to repeat this trick.

Civilian sportsmen have reason to thank Lord Frankfort for his general order to the officers under his command requesting them not to shoot in the Gurdaspur district this autumn, in order that his Excellency the Viceroy may have a good chance of a good bag when he halts there. If this general order were equally binding on civilians and military men, officials and non-officials, Europeans and Natives, there might be something to be said in its behalf; but as matters stand, it appears, that its only effect will be to give all the shooting to the civilians. In these radical days it is idle to expect ourselves of three months' healthy recreation and sport in order that the Viceroy, who has infinite opportunities of sport elsewhere, may make a good bag of the "one ewe lamb" that the poor sportsmen there possess.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, July 13.

On Monday, the 16th—next Monday—there will be a function at Hampstead Church of great interest. Hampstead is sacred to the memory of Keats. (It is also sacred to the memory of Dr. Johnson, Addison, Akenside, Leigh Hunt, Constable, William Blake, Clarissa Harlowe, and many other persons of distinction.) Keats lived in Hampstead; if not in Westminster Abbey, then it is at Hampstead somewhere that a monument should be erected up to him. This monument has, after many years, been found; it is a bust given by certain Americans; it is to be placed in the chancel of the Parish Church; it is to be unveiled by an American, and acknowledged by an Englishman. The name of the former I do not yet know; that of the latter is Edmund Gosse, and I believe that the quiet old church at the end of the quiet old eighteenth-century street will be crowded on Monday, at four o'clock. We need no longer be ashamed of neglecting this exquisite poet so long since our American friends have given us what we ought to have found for ourselves. Shall we, in our turn, show our appreciation for American literature by a similar gift? Methinks, a statue of Nathaniel Hawthorne, put up under the trees of leafy Concord by a few of his English admirers, might, perhaps, be taken for a graceful and a friendly act.

Keats lived with his two brothers, George and Tom, in the year 1817, at No. 1, Well-walk, Hampstead, next door to the "Wells Tavern." I think that the house has been rebuilt since that time. When George married and Tom died, Keats removed to Downshire-road, and occupied the eastern side of a semi-detached house, now known as Lawn Bank, but then called Wentworth-place. The western side was the residence of Mr. Charles Wentworth Dilke, grandfather of the present Baronet. The Dilkes removed into town, and the Brawnes took their house. The love story of Fanny Brawne and the poet, we know. Another spot sacred to Keats is the bench at the end of Well-walk, looking out upon the Heath. Here he would sit for hours, his brain filled with the imagery that some times took earthly shape in immortal verse, but oftener, which is the way with poets, vanished and were forgotten. At this time Leigh Hunt lived in the Vale of Health—the house was on the spot now occupied by an ugly tavern or hotel. When Keats died in Rome his friend Severn proposed to place a bust to his memory in the Parish Church of Hampstead. This idea he relinquished, and after seventy-three years have passed away, it has been left for the Americans to perform this kindly act of recognition to the incomparable genius of John Keats.

Nothing ever goes right until it is done in open daylight and under the criticism of a jealous world. It is now about four years since the Authors' Society took up the question of the Civil List Pensions and their distribution every year. There is, as you know, perhaps, a grant made every year of £1,200 for pensions for distinguished services in Science, Art, and Literature. The House has never troubled itself much about the application of this grant. The Press has never seriously inquired into the administration of the grant. Consequently, the grant has been mismanaged, jobbed, and diverted from its proper purpose in the most shameful manner. Everybody who was hard-up, or left in difficulties, whether connected with literature or not, used all his influence to get a Pension on this list. Widows especially were placed on the list—widows of men in the services; daughters of colonial governors; men who had done service—backstairs service—for their Party. It seemed as if Literature, Science, and Art were clean forgotten and flung out into the gutter. At last, we got the light turned on. Mr. Colles wrote his pamphlet analysing the lists from the beginning; the Authors' Society published the pamphlet; the Press wrote articles on it; a question was put in the House; there was the usual reply of sham and evasion. Another question was put; a very different reply was elicited. That was the beginning. Immediately afterwards the lists began to improve. This year there is only one person on it who has no right to be there. Only one person! Formerly it was wonderful if half the list did not consist of persons who had no right to be there! Meantime, cannot someone in the House ask what business the widow of a colonial administrator, however distinguished, has upon the list which is granted for services in Literature, Science, and Art?

It was to be expected—say, rather, hoped—that the work of Richard Jefferies would be imitated, or, say, carried on. There have been, in fact, many excellent papers or books on the country life since his untimely death. These papers are, I dare say, worthy successors, though to me there can be only one Richard Jefferies. It is a pleasant thing to note that his memory remains still green, and that his books are growing more and more in favour as the love of things belonging to the fields and woods grows among us more and more. I remember a certain reviewer who prophesied from his place that in a few years—did he say ten?—people would be asking who Richard Jefferies was, because there would be no more documents. As for me, I am not a naturalist, yet Jefferies revealed to me a thousand things that short-sight and a city life had never allowed me to observe for myself. I say that to me he reveals, but even to real students of nature—to people with eyes—he suggests and he indicates. Nobody in the world ever had such eyes as Richard Jefferies. One such student of nature I know, a working man—one who loves the fields above all things. To him, Jefferies is a prophet. All this talk occurs to me because I have found a writer who has, perhaps, caught more of the true Jefferies spirit than any other of his successors. At present I think that he is unknown to the world. The papers of his that I have seen are in the *Salisbury and Winchester Journal*. They are signed Charles Farr. Would you not think the following passage cut out of Jefferies?

"From my feet to the tip of the horizon, the skyline of opposite hills, the valley lies in a haze of light; of rain and sun, liquid and sparkling. In the immediate centre, following the trend of the stream and moving to the south-west wind, lags a more palpable veil of mist, the dust of the storm, diaphanous to the sun. The fine rain, light to the breeze, is blown to and fro with endless motion. While I look the mist clears, and instantaneously the sunshine lies laughing on the breast of the valley and the rippling stream. The roads are wet, and one which slants from my feet to the valley trickles with water. But every patch of the road gleams like quicksilver, and where the rain runs the light dances. The effect of the beams, especially on running water, is astonishingly brilliant. The moisture in the air and on the various objects crowding the landscape softens the bright rays and gives them a body, and in falling they have much the appearance of luminous spray. It is unlike summer light, when the furnace-like atmosphere transmits the beams untempered by the least moisture, and the face feels cut by the fierce rays. Then atmosphere, light, and earth are alike moistureless, and nature's colours are dry and harsh and the ground bleached. Now the hedge running down the hill is all a-drip with rain, and every bead is a spark of fire. The beech trees' dead foliage, washed to a polish by the rain, and touched by the glowing rays, shows in each leaf a patch of old gold. The hazel catkin, wet in the sunlight, holds up spots of subtlest grey-green. Adown the foot of the hedge, springing from amidst matted ground-ivy and dock-grass, full of moisture and light, a fringe of red, young dogwood shoots seem to run from me, a tongue of dull flame. It is remarkable how rosy red the wet skin of old, exposed stems of dogwood gleams in the sun. I saw a stem in the hedge, which shone in the soft noon rays the most delicate-grained and sweetest rose-red."

We are the wealthiest country in the world. That is, we used to be the wealthiest country in the world. What we are now, compared with other countries, I do not know; but, compared with our own estimate of ourselves, a rude shock has been administered. It seems—the figures are given in a certain Parliamentary paper, but I owe them to the *Westminster Gazette*—that there are no more than 255,000 people in these islands who own to an income over £200 a year. Only a quarter-of-a-million! We have a population of 40,000,000, of whom 8,000,000 are bread-winners; therefore, only one bread-winner out of thirty-two gets more than £200 a year! Brother, you are that one; so am I. What if the remaining sixty-two should rise and demand a division? We go on, 6 per cent. only of the whole population enjoy incomes of more than £300. Yet consider the long miles of houses in the London suburbs alone which require an income of at least £800 a year. How many of us, do you think, have an income of over £1,000 a year? Under 25,000. Are we, then, after all, so very rich? Wealth may have been more equally distributed of late years. Rich people have most certainly suffered huge losses. I have no means at hand of comparison with France, or with other countries, but it is certain that France is very rich, otherwise she could not bear the enormous burden of her armaments. It is also certain that Germany has very greatly increased her trade during the last decade. It is also certain that there are in the United States a great number of very rich people indeed, and I fear—I very much fear—that the leadership in wealth has already left this country. It has gone, where everything goes, westward.

The present home of the autograph hunter is certainly "located" somewhere in the United States of America. I should think that the king of the whole tribe must be a gentleman now living in a Western State, who sends me a little account of his collection and his methods. He has been nine years, he says, engaged upon the work. In the year 1883 he wrote 2,181 letters containing requests for autographs. In the year after he wrote 1,314 such letters. That makes 3,495 letters in the two years. One can hardly believe that there are so many living people whose autographs are desirable or valuable. His letter has now degenerated into a printed form with spaces to be filled up. He has acquired, he says, 3,000 autographs, including all the Presidents of the United States, the signers of the Declaration of Independence, La Fayette, John Hancock, the first Governor of Massachusetts, and many others. I confess that I have some sympathy with autograph collectors, and I own to the keeping of a book in which I put all letters written to me by persons of importance. I never, however, ask for autographs, nor would I place an autograph so obtained in my book. I must have a letter, and it must be addressed to m personally. There is one exception. I bought a few years ago all the correspondence that was left of the Society of British Authors, started in 1843. It collapsed the year after. The letters are written by a good many of the leading writers of the day. Among them are two letters from Harriet Martineau, and these are the most practical and the most sensible of the whole lot.

The Society for the Protection of Birds has sent me two of their leaflets. They protest with the eloquence of plain truth and ugly fact against the slaughter of birds beautiful and useful merely to furnish head-dresses for women. To provide "osprey" plumes for head-gear thousands upon thousands of birds are slain in the spring while feeding their young, and these are left to starve in their nests. "An American ornithologist describes their cries as heart-rending." Can one conceive a more horrible cruelty than thus to torture these little nestlings to death in order to decorate a woman's head with a plume of feathers? Can one imagine a more deliberate wickedness than to buy and to wear such a plume, knowing how it has been obtained and at what cost? The *Field* says that an appeal has been made to women of all civilised countries not to encourage this ruthless slaughter of birds, but "*it has been made in vain.*" Is that true? Must the appeal be made to men since that to women has failed? I cannot believe it of English women. That our girls are gentle, humane, lovers of birds as of flowers, and of all the sweet and lovely forms of created things—is this belief to be destroyed! It is surely ignorance, not a selfish, reckless vanity which crowns their heads with dead things which should be joyous and happy things of life. I have just enrolled three new members of the Society. The subscription is only a shilling a year, and the address of the Hony. Secy. is Mrs. Lemon, Hillcrest, Redhill.

It was suggested three weeks ago that the "Lives of the winners of Lottery Prizes" would form an instructive volume. Here is the outline of one life—I regret that it is only an outline that has been rescued. But the imagination can easily fill it up. His name was William Elliott, and he died in the year 1806, being then ninety-seven years of age. He began life as successor to his father, who was a distiller in London. He failed in this business, and "went to sea." Really, the brevity of these notes requires too much of the imagination. In what capacity did he go to sea? Grown men, bankrupt distillers, do not become able seamen, nor do they become mates; he must have gone to sea as a supercargo, or purser. However, being at sea he fell among thieves; the ship was taken by pirates; we do not hear—Imagination, lend thy ready aid!—what became of the crew; but, for his own part, he escaped, and got to land; it was a desert island, and there he lived quite alone for five years. I should think that if there were no snakes, and if the climate was tolerable, and if the food was not too monotonous, five years on a desert island, without papers, letters, telegrams, or matters, would be enjoyable. In the case of William Elliott I see very clearly, though the outlines mention it not, that, having not the solace of divine philosophy, he imbibed the spirit of gambling, and used to while away the time by playing dibs, the right hand against the left. He had birds to eat, and one hopes that he had a flint and steel with which to make a fire. A ship passing by picked him up and brought him home. He then became a strolling player, which in the last century was the last refuge of the destitute. It was but a poor trade, and he thought he could do better by keeping a lottery office. This turned out no better than the boards, so he became a Quack Doctor—one of the gentry who frequented country fairs, with a clown to tumble and make jokes and an assistant to compound the pills on the stage. William Elliott was clearly a man of most versatile abilities; one admires the readiness with which he turned from one profession to another. After a brief period of the ups and downs belonging to the Quack Doctor, he became a horsedealer. Just then he won a prize—a big prize—a prize of £10,000. This windfall enabled him to enjoy himself in the only way that a rational being can desire. He took to gaming, and in a very little while had gambled away the whole, besides contracting debts which landed him in the Fleet Prison. After many years he was liberated by the passing of the Insolvent Act. He then became a porter until his strength failed, when he became a common beggar—a position, which, as it removed all auxieties, was always open to the excitement of chances and changes, and, offered, on the whole, a safe means of support, he declared to be the happiest of any that he had ever experienced.

THE LATE MR. JAMES GREENWOOD.

The funeral of the late Mr. Greenwood took place, yesterday morning, and was very largely attended by numerous friends. The cortege left the St. George's Hospital at 6 o'clock in the morning, reaching the Sewree Cemetery an hour later. On arriving at the gate of the Cemetery, the coffin was removed from the hearse by the carrying party, and was conveyed by them to the grave, headed by the Rev. G. H. Lewis, Acting Presidency Senior Chaplain, and followed by a large concourse of gentlemen. The burial service having been read by the Rev. G. H. Lewis in a very impressive manner, the coffin was lowered into the grave. The chief mourners were Mr. Allan F. Turner, Mr. Flower, and Mr. W. Thacker. A large number of wreaths and other floral offerings were placed upon the coffin. The arrangements of the funeral were carried out by Messrs. Hamilton and Company, the well-known undertakers. Amongst the Europeans present in the Cemetery were: Mr. John Stiven, of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China; Mr. S. L. Wyat, of the Agra Bank; Mr. G. H. Towsend, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; Mr. A. F. Simpson, of the Imperial Bank of Persia; Mr. W. Thacker, of Messrs. Sauquet and Company; Mr. H. W. Barrow; Captain K. Macaulay; Mr. Shone; Mr. T. J. Ward, assistant to Ralli Brothers; Mr. Knight; Mr. Hugh S. Symons; Mr. G. W. Roughton; Mr. P. Byrne; Mr. T. Bromley, (junior); Mr. W. R. Rae; Mr. S. Kiddle, of Messrs. Kiddle Brothers; Mr. W. M. Macaulay; Mr. J. Westall; Mr. F. Masotti, Consul for Belgium; Mr. Pilcher; Mr. Brown; Mr. P. Benn; Mr. Millard; Mr. J. Maclean; Mr. C. F. Levick; Mr. J. Murdoch; Mr. Beddy; Mr. H. Gill; Mr. J. H. Latimer; Mr. E. W. Campbell, and others. Amongst the Natives were Messrs. Merwanji Rustomji, Byramji Rustomji, Shapurji Burjorji Bharucha, Pemchund Roychund, Ardeshir Shapurji Panday, Pestonji Edulji Mehta, Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Nowroji Ratanji Shroff, Vicaji Nowroji Taraporewalla, Rustomji Nowroji Taraporewalla, Moreshwar Vithoba, and others, including almost all the officials of the Agra Bank, of which deceased was formerly manager.

A correspondent, who knew Mr. Greenwood intimately, has sent us the following sketch of his career:—About thirty-five years ago Mr. Greenwood came to Bombay, and entered the service of the late Commercial Bank as an assistant ledger-keeper. He was afterwards made head ledger-keeper, which post he continued to hold until the period of Mr. Michael de Quadros' nomination to the post of sub-manager, when he was appointed deputy accountant. In 1864, when the chief manager, the late Mr. Angus, went home to take charge of the London office, and Mr. de Quadros succeeded Mr. Angus in Bombay, the Accountantship was conferred on Mr. Greenwood. He continued to hold this post until the Bank went into liquidation, when he was made one of its liquidators. Mr. Greenwood then went home, but returned in 1872, and started as a broker on his own account. Subsequently, he joined the Agra Bank as paid broker to its Bombay Branch, and in 1887 was promoted to the office of manager of its Bank at Shanghai, and subs

CORRESPONDENCE.

COUNCIL BILLS AND THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In continuation of my yesterday's letter, express no opinion, one way or the other, to the wisdom of closing the mints. But if it was necessary or desirable to arrest or control the further fall of the rupee, it seems to me that it was the only practical way of doing it. At the same time, I think, it is just as well to recognize that it removed all effectual control over fluctuations of the exchange in one direction, and that, so far, the disturbances of trade equilibrium are likely to be more violent, unless and until the Government makes its own control effectual by raising its rupee price for gold. As regards fluctuations in the other direction, there can be no effectual control until there is in India a real export trade in gold, and a real gold specie point. There have been signs recently of the development of such an export trade, but, I believe, I am justified in saying that it hardly exists at present.

Now as to the action of the Secretary of State in resuming the free sale of council bills. As to this, there are, in a certain sense, two questions involved, namely: (1) the propriety of resuming the free sale at all; and (2) the propriety of doing so at the particular time selected. As regards this latter, we are continually being told that, in the opinion of practical authorities of great experience, the Secretary of State would have got his minimum price if he had held out another week or two: which always reminds me of the old story of the man who was on the point of succeeding in keeping his horse alive without any fodder at all, only the stupid beast died when he had got him down to one straw a day. It is obviously impossible to prove that the minimum would not have been obtained in another fortnight; but many people—perhaps most people—find it a little difficult to understand why the comparatively slight fosterage implied in the expression, "the busy export season" coming into play at a time when the balance of trade had actually been reversed, should have produced an effect greater than that produced by the sudden withdrawal of 15 or 20 per cent. of the supply of bills at a time when the market was presumably in a state of equilibrium.

Also to many people it must, I think, seem that, if the Secretary of State was going to resume the free sale at all, the best time for such resumption was the commencement of the season during which the demand for his bills was likely to be greatest. Supposing that, rightly or wrongly, he was persuaded that in the end the experiment—the suspension of council bills—must fail, what would have been the use to him of getting his minimum or even a little more than his minimum, just for a few weeks?

The real question then was, whether it had not been conclusively shown that the experiment must fail in the end. As to this, I venture to ask two questions:

(1) Did not the success of the experiment depend entirely on the continuance of the balance of trade, in spite of the withdrawal of council bills?

(2) Do not theory and experience combine to show that the continuance of the balance of trade is impossible in the conditions supposed?

As to the first question, I have always supposed that the advocates of the experiment rested their "case" entirely on the supposition that there must always be a demand for council bills, *i.e.*, on the supposition that there must always be an excess of exports over imports. If they base it on any other supposition, I and many others will be glad to hear what the argument is.

As to the second question, if anybody still thinks that the excess—the old excess, and not simply that due to remittances on private account—of exports over imports could continue in spite of the withdrawal of council bills; I shall feel extremely obliged if he will explain:—

(*a*) In what respect Mill's theory, or my application of Mill's theory, is erroneous.

(*b*) By what process India is to continue year after year exporting produce of the value of some twenty crores, without ever being paid for it, or receiving for it any equivalent whatever.

(*c*) Generally, by what process, other rupee prices being unaltered, the rupee price of gold is to be permanently lowered by a measure which *prima facie* can have no effect on the value of gold in the world at large.

As to (*b*) he will probably say it is not proposed to go on piling up debt for ever. As soon as the exchange has been forced up to the desired point, all transactions will be adjusted; but on different terms quite so, *but during the process there must accumulate a debt which on the supposition in question, will never be adjusted.* It may be large or it may be small, it may be twenty crores or forty crores, or more, according as the forcing up process takes one year, or two years, or more. But, whatever it may be, it must remain unadjusted. Of two things, one, either the balance of trade disappears or it remains. If it disappears, it has to be shown how exchange can be forced up in the absence of any excess of demand for rupee bills. If it remains, there must accumulate during the forcing process a *debt never to be discharged.* This debt could not possibly be discharged otherwise than by an import which would wipe out the balance of trade. *If anybody doubts this statement, perhaps he will try to put a hypothetical case illustrated by assumed figures.* I venture to say that if he succeeds he will have solved a problem in comparison with which the squaring of the circle and perpetual motion are as the sports of sucking babes, only he must remember that you do not finally wipe out indebtedness when you settle one debt by incurring another, and that, therefore, he cannot solve the difficulty by means of bills drawn against nothing. And here I may be allowed to point out yet another difficulty. If the suspension of council bills is truly a measure of such remarkable potency, how do its advocates account for the tacit assumption that the resumption of sales will have no effect whatever. If you place a weight on a spring you force it down; if you remove the weight it jumps up again. By stopping council bills exchange was to be forced up to anything you like, and then sales were to be resumed without forcing exchange down again. Surely, there is a contradiction here which requires some explanation.

As to (*c*) I would point out that it (*c*) is essentially what is proposed to be done by the measure in question. It is true that *ceteris paribus* the closing of the mints must eventually lower prices. Unfortunately, with gold appreciating, *cetera* are not *paria* as regards the one price which it is desired to lower. Even so, however, the closing of the mints tends to lower prices; but not at a rate which can have any appreciable effect even in a few months, or any considerable effect even in a few years. Even if you adopt the quantitative theory of money in its very crudest form, a form, in which no sensible person nowadays adopts it; even if taking no account whatever of the part played by credit, and by cheques and such like instruments you assume strictly that prices vary directly as the volume of the active circulation you cannot expect in a few months to produce much effect on prices by the virtual contraction, variously estimated at one to three crores, of a circulation variously estimated at from 115 to 200 crores. Seeing, then, that the advocates of the suspension of council bills claimed—and I presume still claim—that, the mints being closed, that measure would permanently raise the exchange ten or fifteen or twenty per cent. or more. I think I am justified in describing this measure as one for raising the rupee price of gold, by means which can have no apparent effect on gold itself, whilst other rupee prices are unchanged. And I do not think I am making a very extravagant demand if I ask for a consistent and intelligible explanation in detail of the processes by which this great and sudden lowering of the rupee price of gold was to be brought about: by which I mean an explanation such as Mill gives of the way in which a balance of trade is created, when a tribute has to be paid, or an explanation such as I have attempted of the disappearance of the balance of trade when the tribute ceases, or ceases to be paid; an explanation, that is to say, in terms of familiar sequences and concatinations, such as the dependence of particular price on supply and demand, and of general prices on the volume of the circulations; the effect of trade fluctuations on exchange, and *vice versa* the effect on commerce of the "self-adjusting power which is in the variations of exchange itself"; and of course an explanation which takes account of, and satisfactorily disposes of, theoretical difficulties such as those I have ventured to indicate, to say nothing of another difficulty which I will now mention.

This difficulty—and perhaps it is not so much a new one as an old one in a new form—is this: I have maintained that any temporary rise in the exchange, such as necessarily followed, and always would follow, the suspension of council bills, constitutes an addition to the profit on imports, and a diminution of the profit on exports, which must, and did, stimulate the former and check the latter so as to cause the disappearance of the balance of trade. If this be denied—as conceivably it may be—for really in these discussions one never knows what may not be denied or affirmed; if it be alleged that the disappearance of the balance of trade was an inexplicable accident—you have to face this difficulty. The rupee price of gold in India is supposed to be suddenly and permanently lowered some 10 or 15 per cent., other prices being unchanged. Therefore anybody importing say piece-goods into India, could sell them for the same quantity of rupees as before, and with these rupees he could get 12 or 20 per cent. more gold than before. And as the rise of the exchange is assumed to be permanent he could continue this profitable occupation until he glutted the market with his goods. Therefore to say that imports will not be stimulated is to say that nobody would take advantage of such a golden opportunity. On the other hand anybody exporting, say, cotton from India, would pay for it the same quantity of rupees as before; for which he would have to pay 12 or 20 per cent. more gold than before; but he could only sell the cotton in England for the same quantity of gold as before, which means a certainty of a dead loss. Therefore, to say that exports will is to say that merchants will go on exporting with a certainty of a great loss on every transaction.

Sir, I have been trying for several years, at intervals, to get such an explanation as I now ask for; but without the slightest success. When two years ago in the columns of the *Englishman* I ventured to ask Mr. Mackay to explain some of these difficulties, he said he could not understand them; but they are so very plain, that inability to understand them almost suggests incapacity for dealing with the question at all. The only apparent ultimatum is that implied in the *Times'* remark that: "Such expectations could only have been held out as a device for strengthening the demands of currency quack salvers by means of a popular agitation. They temporarily had that effect, but there is no evidence to show that they were (seriously) entertained by the experts who gave their authority to the measure." I have always found, and I still find, plenty of people who are oocksure that the Secretary of State could have forced up the exchange if he had held out, but I have never found a single person who could give an intelligible explanation of the faith that was in him, taking into account the difficulties indicated.

Considering the violent propaganda of two years ago, it is not altogether surprising that the uninstructed public should have accepted as an article of faith the power of the Secretary of State to control the exchanges, if he chose to do so; nor is it altogether surprising that the faith should still linger among them when they are constantly being told by the press—or, at any rate, by an influential section of the press—that the present state of affairs is entirely due to the ineptitude of the Secretary of State: the truth being all the time that it is due to the Secretary of State having yielded in a weak moment to popular clamour, and consented, against his own better judgment, to try an experiment which the late Finance Minister has justly described as "foredoomed to disastrous failure."

Now, before I close, let me return for a brief space to the *Times*. Whilst I maintain that, as regards the particular statement to which the *Pioneer* takes exception, the *Times* doctrine is demonstrably sound, and contains a truth which ought to be much more generally known, I must confess to extreme surprise at the general drift of the *Times'* article, which seems to be that the experiment of closing the mints has definitely failed, after a fair trial; whereas, almost on the *Times'* own showing, it has never had a fair trial at all owing to the pernicious measure—the suspension of council bills—by which it was accompanied. The *Times* hopelessly mixes up the two measures, the closing of the mints and the suspension of council bills. No doubt the closing of the mints must, in any case, have had a serious temporary effect on the trade with China, the fall of silver relatively to the rupee being inevitable. But the force which immediately produced the disturbances; the premium or discount on exchange, was practically *doubled* by the absolutely useless suspension of council bills, the *rupee being forced up* at the same time that *silver was forced down*. But for this pernicious measure, the disturbance of the trade with the Further East would assuredly have been much less serious, whilst other trade need not have suffered at all. Moreover, there would have been no violent reaction such as necessarily took place, or the inevitable resumption of the free sale of council bills: a reaction all the more violent because of the complete and final breakdown of the speculation in rupee paper, followed by a panic which in a very short time threw into the exchange market (in the shape of rupee paper) the practical equivalent of some three crores of rupee bills over and above the large supplies suddenly thrown in by the Secretary of State; and for a long time kept suspended, in the same shape, the equivalent of another twenty-three crores of such bills, a large part of which any trifling cause might at any moment have let loose, to descend, like another avalanche, on the exchange market. I repeat that, sooner or later, the resumption was absolutely inevitable; and that the results must have been much more serious if it had come at any other time than the commencement of the busy export season.

That, in these circumstances, the rupee should have fallen, since June 1893, about a penny lower than can be accounted for by the admitted appreciation of gold, is to me no matter for surprise, but the causes which have produced this disastrous result are, in the main, quite independent of the closing of the mints. These causes have now disappeared; but their effect cannot pass away in a moment, and it may be another six months, or even more, before we can begin to form any useful judgment as to the practical effect of closing the mints. And even then, we may still have to count with the appreciation of gold, which at present, judging from index numbers, seems to be proceeding decidedly faster than the utmost possible appreciation of the rupee resulting from the virtual contraction of the currency. Applying the quantitative theory in its very crudest but most favorable form; taking the maximum estimate of the absolute annual starvation; and the minimum estimate of the active circulation; and absolutely ignoring all unfavorable contingencies, such as the possible return of rupees from hoards into active circulation; the rupee might perhaps be expected to appreciate at the rate of about 3 or 3½ per cent. per annum; whereas the index numbers seem to indicate for the present an appreciation of gold at the rate of about 4½ or 5 per cent. per annum.

Let us hope that the *Times* is mistaken in expecting that when "the brisk season of exports" comes round again, "there will again be the same pressure brought to bear on the Secretary of State to hold back his drafts in the hope of better terms." Let us hope that by that time sounder views will have spread. Failing this, let us pray that the present Secretary of State may prove less yielding than his predecessor.—I have, &c.,

Allahabad, July 30. INQUIRER.

THE TELANG MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am not one of those who look upon statues and busts as an useless expenditure of public money, but I do hold that money should be spent in that direction, whenever there is a real and pressing occasion for one of them. In the case of the late Mr. Justice Telang, we are all aware that he was not a public man from the beginning. His chief admiration lies in his being a self-made man. He rose step by step, by the dint of his talent, energy, and industry, to the highest emolument and honor a paternal government can bestow. His glory is none the less a glory of the Elphinstone College. His memorial would seem called for, more especially in the behoof of that college. It would be an example to other rising students. Were a suggestion of a statue or a bust to be adopted, it ought properly to form a frontage to the college building. Indeed, a statue in the examination hall will be valueless. It cannot inspirit the students on the examination day, nor can answers be written by inspiration. It is also not, then, a fitting occasion for students to lament the loss of one of their brightest compatriots. Neither is it a question of a few thousands, as is supposed by one of your correspondents, but a statue is likely to absorb a greater portion of the amount collected. There will be a small amount left to be utilised for any other useful purpose. How greater would be the satisfaction of the subscribers and the public, were Mr. Telang's memory connected with a real monument of utility worthy of him. It is probably in this view that the memorial fund committee craved to perpetuate his memory by connecting his name with Mr. Telang's own *alma mater*. The University would have nothing of its own to pride itself upon without its feeders. They are many, and situated in different parts of the presidency. The chief and the primary of them is the Elphinstone College, to which the late lamented gentleman had the honor to belong. The need of that college naturally attracted the attention of the committee. It resulted in a formal proposition, which was brought forward before the late meeting of the committee. Its inception, however, is not attributable to the hon'ble proposer. Should the colleges not be rendered efficient, the University would needs be a blank. Primarily they are just the objects which claim, in part or wholly, the assistance of the fund, in view to a fuller and a more extensive development. Next in importance would be the female education, in whose support the literary and scientific society is exerting itself with but feeble hands. Though the Alexandra Institution is somewhat pecuniarily sounder in foundation, were their hands strengthened with adequate funds, they would be enabled to open higher classes, offer scholarships, and ramify themselves into branches in different parts of the town. This course would be equally worthy of that late grand gentleman, whose memory would for ever remain green in every native household in Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

August 3. P.

JOHNSONESE *VS.* ENGLISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have just come across the letter of "W. B. F." in your issue of the 1st instant, under the heading "Johnsonese *vs.* English." The "under-paid official"—your correspondent—does not say how long he has been in India, and whether he has passed in any of the vernaculars. If he is a new arrival, and ignorant of the native languages, I am afraid his trials at home with the bungalow full of native domestics must be far greater than the occasional infliction of a partially-educated Indian youth of seventeen years, whose English has not put him out. The salary of "W. B. F." in these circumstances should certainly be raised. But to be serious it would, I think, be well if Englishmen in India, facetiously inclined, were to realize the fact that in mastering a foreign language so difficult as the English, with its intricate idioms and arbitrary spelling and pronunciation, the Indians have so far shown a greater aptitude than the ruling race has manifested in acquiring a knowledge of the vernaculars, though spending many years of their lives in this country. The Englishman may consider it a good joke now and again to publish specimens of Baboo Indian English, but he must remember that he is himself living in a glass-house in this respect. An educated Indian seldom if ever, has a chance of conversing with an Englishman in Hindustani, Marathi, or Gujerathi, and is consequently unable to gather the genus of Indian idioms possessed by his European superior; on the other hand, the domestics "Behind the Bungalow," though they no doubt laugh heartily at the ludicrous mistakes their *saheb* and *mem saheb* make daily when conversing in the vernacular, they are not capable of preserving and eventually publishing the humour for the delectation of the Indians. I have some cuttings of the kind I am now writing about, and I can assure my English readers that no educated Indian will take the specimens to be genuine. In every instance the combination of Johnsonian words and incongruous ideas are so skilfully woven with an eye to raise a laugh that though Englishmen may be found ready to swallow the story, no Indian will receive it seriously. I would respectfully commend to the attention of "W. B. F." and others, of his way of thinking, the following passage in a lecture given by Lord Northbrook, at Birmingham, some years ago. Said his Lordship: "The instances given by my friend of the kind of English he has heard in India may excite a smile, but I will venture to say that there are hardly half-a-dozen Englishmen who speak French with the purity and accuracy with which thousands of natives of India speak English." I can give more such quotations from equally reliable sources, but I fear I have already trespassed too far on your space.—Yours, &c.,

A. R. TALCHERKAR.

Bandora, August 3.

REVISION SURVEY IN THANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a new regulation is about to come into force regarding enhancement of survey rates, it is the intention of the cultivators before appealing to the Thana Collector to bring their protest against its introduction to the notice of the Revenue and Survey Officers through the medium of your paper.

Cultivators are divisible into two classes: 1st, *pukka* cultivators, who only cultivators in name, but who themselves, with their own hand, bearing all kind of hardships under the scorching heat of the sun and the rigour of rain, half hungry, plough the fields; 2nd, nominal cultivators who being the owners of the land farm it out to cultivators of the first class who are the actual tillers of the soil, a certain portion of the profits thereon being received by the landlords.

This latter class of cultivators, viz., Brahmins, Kyastha Purbus, Banias, Sonars, and Zemindars (*i. e.*, Deshumkh, Chowdhari, &c.,) are the people who, fallen on the mercy of the poor cultivator, and who, besides being landlord, pursue several other occupations. Some of these own land by inheritance; others through their own efforts. In either case the methods of coming into possession are of a very steady nature. At such times as marriage ceremonies, or on such critical occasions, when pecuniary want must be remedied by all means, money is advanced to the poor cultivator at exorbitant interest, which is allowed to accumulate until it exceeds the capital, thus paving the way for coming easily into possession of the land of the unfortunate debtor. I suppose there are very few who have become owners of lands by other means than this.

Nearly two-thirds of the land is in the possession of the nominal cultivators the remaining one-third may or may not be in the hands of those of the first class. The nominal classes of cultivators hold immense properties, some paying so much as Rs. 1,000, others Rs. 1,500, and others again so much as Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 for ground rent to the Government. These landlords have for their share for each acre of land from 7 to 15 maunds of corn, and other grains besides *pendu*, etc., the average cost of all amounting from Rs. 14 to Rs. 25.

Under the present survey rules the kharif land is taxed at the rate of Rs. 6 per acre. Excluding this imposition as well as other incidental expenses, the net profit accruing to the landlord by his quietly sitting at home is from Rs. 6 to Rs. 17.

Taking all these facts into consideration, the impending new regulation in question is a matter of grievance to the poor cultivators rather than to the landlords. The Collector, therefore, do well at the time of revising the survey rates to ascertain how many acres of land is in the possession of each landlord, and how many such landlords are there, and the amount of taxes they pay annually. This information is easily available from the Mamlatdar. It ought to be ascertained how many in the different villages pay tax exceeding Rs. 50. Such enquiries, it is hoped, will result in much good to the poor cultivators and some chance for them to better their condition, as they deserve heartily, involved lands and fields. The taxes should be fixed, not irrespective of the nature of the produce the lands yield, but according as they are kharif, rabi, or varkas. It is sincerely hoped that the powers that be in the matter will consider the interests of the poor cultivator when introducing the revised survey rates.—Yours, &c.,

A CULTIVATORS' WELL-WISHER.

July 30.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE PULLMAN STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following correspondence from a London contemporary writes:—A great outcry is being made in the Radical Press of England against Mr. Pullman and the officials of American Railways because arbitration is refused in the pending dispute with organised labour in the United States. To an American familiar with the real origin of the present trouble, this position of those journals, in view of their working hours with trade unions in Great Britain, is easily understood. To the average English mind it may not seem so clear, and therefore a brief resume of the situation may be of value.

What case is there for arbitration? None, if Mr. Pullman is in power. It is hardly necessary to convince any fair-minded man that under like circumstances his answer would be the same as Mr. Pullman's. Everybody knows how bad the times have been in the United States during the past eighteen months. No branch of trade has suffered more than the railways, and their loss of traffic has forced economy in every direction. One of the chief items of expense on an American railway is the purchases of new equipments, such as new carriages. Hence, when economy became necessary, this large expenditure was the first to be cut down. Now, the Pullman Company have two great sources of revenue. First, they rent their sleeping cars to various railways, about 170,000 miles, under certain legal contracts. They own the cars, and the railway contracts to draw them on certain terms. The second branch of the business is car building; not only the building of Pullman sleeping cars, but descriptions of railway carriages. With the hard times, all orders for work in this last department fell off, and for a time Mr. Pullman contemplated closing the entire plant until a return of better days. Against this idea his employés reasonably protested; and in response to their protest and in conformity with a verbal understanding, he personally visited the East, and took a contract to build a number of cars at a figure less than the actual cost of material and labour. In doing this, he gave to the men the use of his entire plant and capital free. In other words, had the whole element of capital been eliminated, and a paternal Government furnished the men with machinery, the distribution of the entire sum received for the work in question would have given the men less than the wages they have now struck against. The works were actually at the time of the strike run as "charity," the men were on the point of settling the whole matter in dispute, when an outside labour agitator appeared on the scene. His first speech attacked Mr. Pullman on the score that he had accepted the honour of knighthood from the King of Italy! Mr. Pullman said, "I have taken this work to keep you in wages over a bad summer. I should add considerably to my own wealth by closing the works for six months. You can go or you can stay." The men struck and the car works are now closed. Is it right to compel a man to give charity; and when a man has offered that charity, and been grossly insulted for doing so, is it likely that he will submit to arbitration the question "Must I give a larger or smaller amount in charity?" Now, it is no part of the other side of the question—that touching the railways. Being dissatisfied by the amount of charity offered by Mr. Pullman to his men, the officer of a labour organisation—a man just released from prison for train-wrecking—ordered the railway company should move a Pullman sleeping car. Remember, please, these two unquestioned facts. First, Mr. Pullman had no quarrel with his men employed on these sleeping cars. Second, the railways had entered into an irrevocable contract with the Pullman Company to draw their cars, and so could be mulcted in heavy damages if they failed to work them; further, the railways had no quarrel with their own employés. And yet this stranger ordered the servants of the railways to prevent those railways from keeping their legal engagements by drawing the Pullman cars. The men obeyed, not only stopping work themselves, but keeping other men from taking their places, destroying the roadbed and rolling stock of the company, and in so doing violated the known laws of the United States. What have the railways to submit to arbitration? Because they declined to break their contracts with the Pullman Company, their men, in receipt of wages against which no protest had been made, suddenly stop the entire business of the railway company. Should these same railway companies try to creep out of a contract with one of their creditors, the latter at once has a power will force them to keep their contract. If the law forces the railways to keep their contracts with labour why should the law, why should public sentiment, allow the men to force the railways to break their contract with the Pullman Company? There is no ground, therefore, for arbitration between the railways and their men, any more than there is between Mr. Pullman and his employés.

Debs and his followers have openly violated the law of the United States. He has issued orders to disregard the decrees of the United States Court. As this man enjoyed the sympathy of an avowed friend and associate of Anarchists, and that Anarchist and Socialist happened to be governor of the State of Illinois, it has made his overthrow a matter of time. But that he will go down, and that the Anarchist-Socialist-Labour crowd in Chicago will from this time play a less conspicuous part in American public life admits of no doubt.

THE prisoner Marsden at present confined in the Lahore Central Jail recently applied to be transferred to the Dalhousie lock-up for the summer months. As however there was no reason to think that his health would deteriorate by his confinement in the plains his request was not complied with. In accordance with orders already issued Marsden will be transferred to the Bhowanipore Lunatic Asylum as soon as there is room for him there.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE had to go far afield to find a successor to Mr. Nesfield as Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and it is somewhat remarkable that not only the United Provinces, but Bengal also, to which the Lieutenant-Governor applied for a candidate, could not supply a suitable officer. Mr. Nesfield has held the office since March 1892, but for seven years previous the appointment was held by Mr. Edmund White, a member of the Bengal Civil Service. Those seven years, it must be admitted, were years of reform, progress and consolidation, and Mr. T. C. Lewis, who was destined for succession to a similar office in the Punjab, may be trusted to again infuse life and energy into the N.-W. P. Education Department.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

IN PRAISE OF GOLF.

A CONTRIBUTOR to the *Pall Mall Gazette* thus sings the praises of Golf:—

England, which many years ago took up lawn-tennis as a fashion, has now taken up golf as a passion. The modes in which she "envisaged" the two—to use a cant term of a certain school of philosophers—are as different as possible. She looked upon lawntennis merely as a healthy pleasant recreation, adapted as a nice cover for mild flirtation, and rising only occasionally (in the hands of its best exponents) to the dignity of a serious game. And even among them, though a few modes of play were discussed, such as volleying, driving along the line, the straight-arm stroke, and the rest of it, the discussion seldom had in it much vitality. It was conducted from the standpoint of the critic rather than the onlooker, with the head rather than the heart, platonically rather than passionately.

With golf it is altogether otherwise. In the first place, there is not a golfer, be he never so humble, who does not take, and talk of himself and his game very very seriously. "I don't care," said one, who was an execrable golfer, but a pattern in every other relation of life, "I don't care what you say to me—you may say I am a fool and a knave in business, a bad husband, and an unspeakable father—but whatever you say to me, don't tell me that I can't play golf."

There was a little stretching of the fact in all this, of course; but it gives a rough impression of the wonderful grip which golf takes of a man so that it engages all his thoughts, and assumes an importance which is quite irrational. If Old Half-butt at the club beats you at billiards, you pay your shilling for the game and do not think of it again, but if Shortspoon beats you a golf match at the last hole, by one, you think of him and of the match resentfully for a week. "Surely, it is absurd," said a lady some years ago (she was a Scottish lady, too, and ought to have known better), "to be so fearfully solemn over a mere game."

"It is not a game, but male escort in a hollow voice of reproof. "It is not a game; it is a science." But is the light, at all events, in which it is looked on by the pious devoted; and it takes but a brief course of initiation to make, out of the most light-hearted cricketer, a pious devotee. He so soon discovers that all devotion goes unrewarded without true piety. He may continue a long while in his incradicable cricketing method of driving with a "forward" stroke, and the inevitable result of sending the ball to midwicket off, but the boisterous glee with which he at first used to shout after the ball, and run after the ball as it left his club on its erratic course will soon desert him and be replaced by the frame of solemn meditation in which the true golfer paces after the erring globe. There is so much to think about; it is more than enough to solemnise the most careless.

To be sure the reasons which make golfers of men are manifold. Some play "because it is such splendid exercise;" and the vials of the pious one's wrath are poured in unstinted measure upon these. Others will clothe their purpose in no such decent veneer, and will state with brutal crudity that they play, golf "because it gives you such an appetite for dinner." Others, again, use golf for the function which was performed for St. Anthony by his pig—as a cross for the chastening of their temper. Some play in order to get away from their wives, and some their wives drive to play in order, for an hour or two, to be rid of them. But these, it will be truly said, are not golfers in the fullest and most noble sense. What is it in the game, then, that wins the intense interest and affection of those who are its true lovers? Of course it is not to be denied that all these less worthy motives are, nevertheless, ingredients in the love of golf. The golfer, howsoever single-minded in his devotion, need not be blind and deaf-blind to the beauties of sunshine, of glancing sea, of golden gorse, of white-winged gulls, of misty distances—deaf to the sweet voice of the lark up-springing out of the bent grass, the wild call of the sea-birds from the far-out reef, the plaintive cry of the plover which will at last have overtaxed. All these he may enjoy as well as the coarser delights of added health and appetite; but these, as he will very well know, are considerations only of the second rank—are incidental. That which is essential is that he is playing a game at once royal and ancient, a game which has been the sport of kings, a game which was their sport—if not when the world was young, at all events when it was quite a novelty to hear of disturbance in Ireland (such is surely this must have been a very long time ago). For do we not all know a picture in which one of the Scottish royal Charleses is represented interrupted in his game of golf on the links of Leith by news of the Irish rebellion? There are links at Leith no longer, but rebellion still seems possible to the Celt. That the game should be an ancient one, and ancientry the sport of kings, is, of course, only proof presumptive of its excellence. Analysis reveals its true greatness. As an appeal to the muscles it demands a combination of well-directed force and suppleness with a power of measuring the strenght of the blow to a nicety. It brings into a combination and a conspiracy to defeat space and bunkers, the power of the slogger at cricket and the delicacy of the nursery cannon player at billiards.

It is full of sensuous delights. The half-volley hoisted over the boundary ropes give a keener feeling of joy than the cleanly hit drive, which continues to charm the eye while its pleasures still thrill the nerves of the hand. Yet the golfer knows a more delicious joy of the sensations that he can swear it will fall ("like a poached egg," as the word of genius has it) dead where it pitches by reason of the cut upon it. Perhaps the successful mid-stroke in tennis gives the same quality of pleasure: cricket knows it not.

And then there is the abounding delight of each individual stroke, in out-playing or out-driving the opponent off the "tee;" in manœuvring the approach shot nearer to the hole than his, in the long putt laid dead, or the putt at doubtful distance boldly holed. And no one stroke is like another. There is always between one stroke and the other a difference of distance if lie. Even the cut shots, which might be supposed to reflect themselves, are full of variety. Here the wind is against, and the ball has to be kept low. There the wind is behind, and the ball should fly in a bold parabola towards the clouds. If wind comes from the right of the line of play, a ball started well into the wind, bending round at the finish with a slight pull, will travel farthest. Or if the wind be from the left, the skilful driver will push the ball well up into the wind to come round, with a slight slice, towards the end of its flight.

Much of all this fine work is as a sealed book to nine-tenths of those who play golf and enjoy it. And nobody has ever yet learned all the secrets. There are certain strokes in Mr. Hilton's *repertoire* which Mr "Johnnie" Ball does not understand, and yet "Johnnie" has gifts which perhaps do more than compensate. But one enjoys golf none the less because the golden secrets have yet to be discovered—rather, one may hope to enjoy it more the anticipation of all possible delights, as a man may look forward who has not yet read a word of Dickens.

Golf, it has been said has been taken up by England as a passion. If we wish to play golf from London today our only embarrassment is which links to select as our arena. Surely these many links are on an unmixed blessing. Life to the average idle man has become much more endurable in London since it has become so easy for him to be out of it in the day-time golfing. Woman, always insecurtable, like London; and to her, too, life is made very much more easy by the ease with which her husband finds exercise for his muscles, breath for his lungs, and appetite for the dinner with which her care has to provide him, within a few minutes' journey by train.

And the passion for golf is likely to endure. Its origin, lost in the mists of antiquity, shows that it has borne the test of lengthened trial. It is older than any athletic game, except perhaps, polo, which men play to-day. It accommodates itself to all the ages of life; it is difficult, in fine, to find a word to say of it which is not a word of praise.

THE Bristol Bishopric is now practically in existence, for the minimum endowment has been raised, and an Episcopal residence has been provided. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol surrenders £500 a year, which is one-tenth of his stipend, but, considering that he is to be relieved of the heaviest portion of the diocese, he might surely have given up £1,000 a year. The appointment of Dean Pigou would be very popular indeed at Bristol, as he has done a great work there since he succeeded Dean Elliot in the autumn of 1891.

"MARTINUS SCRIBLERUS," writing to the *Times* with reference to the statement that William the Silent was assassinated with the knife, says: "The founder of the Dutch Republic was wounded by three pistol balls. My authority is the 'History of the Netherlands,' by Thomas Colley Grattan. The volume is one of the Cabinet Cyclopædia published in 1830, and on the leaf next to the title page is a vignette of this dreadful event, in which the smoke of the pistol is plainly depicted. An unsuccessful attempt upon the life of the Prince of Orange was made by John Jaureguay, a clerk to a Spanish merchant of Antwerp, on March 18th, 1582. The pistol ball struck the intended victim under the left ear and passed out through the right cheek, but from this desperate wound the Prince rapidly recovered. The pistol that killed William the Silent, 24ft. long, and its fellow are preserved in the museum of the Hague, together with two of the fatal bullets and the very clothes which the victim wore. The leathern doublet, pierced by the balls and burned by the powder, is also exhibited. These interesting particulars are given in a foot-note of the volume to which I have referred."

THERE will soon be in Paris, a correspondent says, a grand baptism of new streets and a re-baptism of old ones. Three new streets are to be called after Schoelcher, Eugene Pelletan, and Victor Considerant, a mathematician of the Polytechnic School, who tried to form a "Harmony" settlement in Texas according to the method of the Socialist Fournier. Three others near La Muette will bear the names of Edmond About, Guy de Maupassant, and Octave Feuillet, and one near the Trocadero of Gustave Nadaud. A short, new street behind the Pantheon will bear Taine's name. One of the two Rues Carpsux is to be called after the engraver Oudry, a new street in the Ternes is to be known as the Rue Chapu. General Lasalle, J. B. Dumas, Admiral Mouchez, Regnier, Brillat-Savarin, Charcot, Ulyse Trelat; Lagache, who founded a hospital; Gaston Bauchat, the fireman, who perished in the fire at Reuilly; Rampal, who left his fortune to the city; and Marie Deraismes, the champion of "Equal Rights," are also to be remembered in the nomenclature of the streets of Paris.

OF all the developments of the "penny-in-the-slot" principle the most convenient has been the "shilling-in-the-slot" opera-glass case at theatres. So successful has it been that the shilling has now become a sixpence, and a new company is now supplying most of the leading West-end theatres with improved boxes and glasses on these terms. Most people would infinitely sooner pay 6*d.* than be at the trouble of carrying a glass to and from a theatre to say nothing of the risk of losing it.

HOW I FOUND THE NORTH POLE.

BY AN EXPLORER.

IT was entirely my own idea. The papers were full of accounts of an expedition that was starting for the Polar regions, furnished with the very latest modern appliances, to ensure comfort and success in its undertaking, that could be supplied by the deepest forethought and most lavish expenditure. Everyone else was talking of the great discoveries that were going to be made, and the wonderful impetus they would give to scientific research—till I became tired of the subject. Then the brilliant thought struck me, and I determined to wake up this sleepy old world that always carries out its inspirations in the same slow, methodical way (as if it had all time before it, when no one knows when it may suddenly flare up and fall away into the darkness), by discovering this North Pole for myself. Nothing could be simpler. The much talked of expedition was calculated to take at least two years, but then it consisted of ten men. One alone would, of course, manage the business in a much shorter time, especially if he started in a sensible spirit and was untrammeled by precedent. This is not the time or the place to explain all my theories, for the manner in which I carried them out. Most of them were quite new, having been only just invented by myself; but they answered very well, and in an incredibly short space of time I found myself almost within sight of the Pole. One of my best inventions now began to make its influence felt more decidedly. I had constructed a belt, to which I had fastened a large and powerful magnet, and I felt myself irresistibly drawn onwards over the hummocks of ice till at last I saw in the distance the goal of my desires, the North Pole! Here I would have paused to assure myself of my good fortune, and to admire the beauty of the scenery, but a force I could not withstand still dragged me forward, and I was soon racing breathlessly over the icy plain till I was brought up suddenly by a collision with the Pole itself, on which, with my proverbial presence of mind, I promptly seated myself, though with more haste than dignity. I was somewhat surprised to find it only protruding about 3 feet, for I had expected to see it rising to a considerable height, and had brought a Union Jack with me that I might, "nail my colours to the mast," and show the world that Britain had been there, though I could not help feeling a touch melancholy when I thought of the many brave men who had given their lives for the chance of sitting where I was at that moment. However, it made a much more comfortable seat as it was. Now I was at leisure to look at the scenery, and take notes of my surroundings for friends at home.

Around me on every side stretched a vast plain of ice, glistening in the brilliant sunshine; here and there were rents, and a few icebergs reared their tops in the distance a blue range of towering icebergs circled the horizon, their sharp peaks cutting like a phalanx of spears into the clear sky. A number of large polar bears were strolling about, and from the quantity of young ones I drew the conclusion that this must be the nursery of the species. I remarked, also, a very striking phenomenon. I had been watching for some minutes a large walrus that was asleep under a palm tree, when I had found it was moving, tree and all, slowly to the left. This seemed rather extraordinary, till I remembered that I, being seated on the earth's axis, was of course stationary, and the world was revolving round me. I remembered having been taught in my youth that the sun is never vertically overhead in these regions, so that it must be the Pole star that was shining so brightly in the zenith. It was a very interesting scene. But before long I began to feel the pangs of hunger. Feeling for my sandwich box, I found it was gone: I must have dropped it in that hurried scramble over the ice. A cold shudder passed over my heart. How should I sustain exhausted nature till some one came to my assistance? I already saw in my imagination the lonely skeleton, grasping in one hand a Union Jack, in the other a reporter's notebook filled with copious notes, when in the distance appeared a tiny speck on the horizon. Nearer and nearer it drew. Now I could clearly distinguish a large sledge with all sails set flying before the wind. The Jackson-Harmsworth expedition! I was saved. How surprised and perhaps a little annoyed they would be to find me there before them. I felt glad I had attended the big reception in the Grafton Galleries, where they and their outfit had been on view the night before I started, as I should now have no difficulty in recognising my visitors.

Yes, there was Jackson himself descending from the sledge, en

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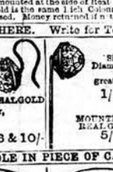

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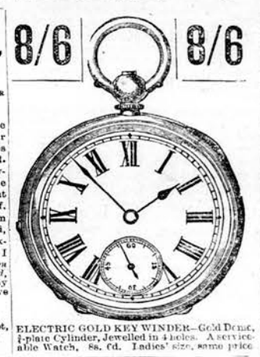
8/6 8/6



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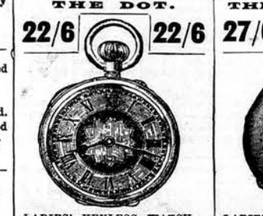

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Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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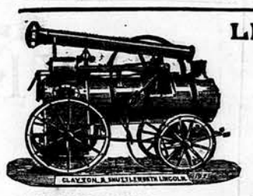

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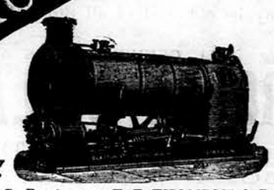

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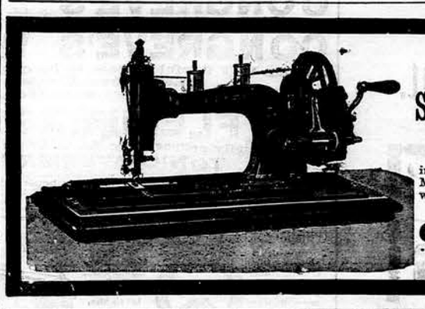

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